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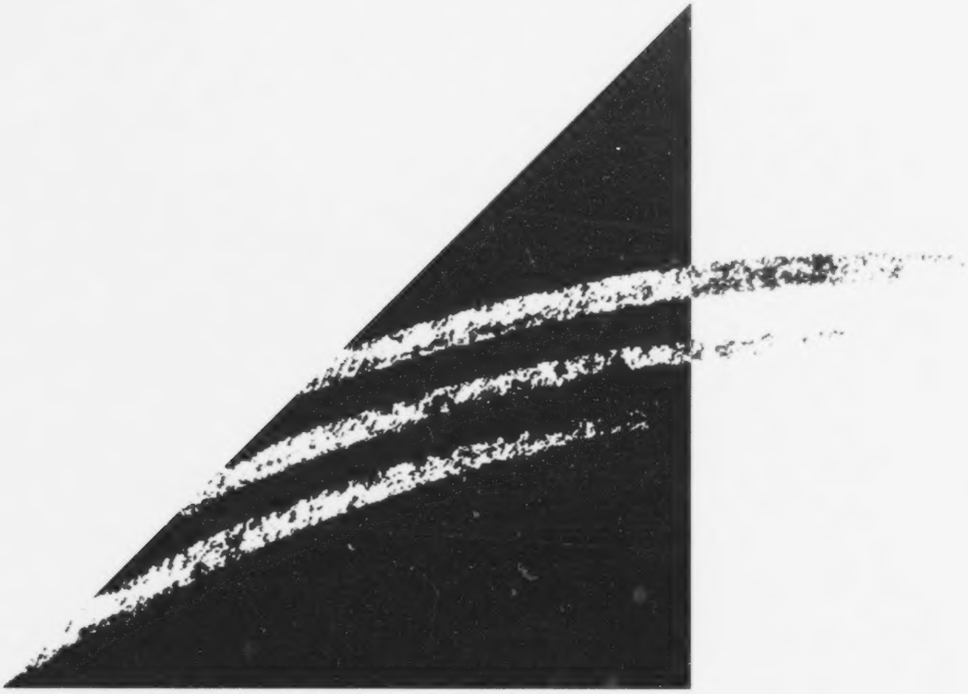
La documentation présentée ici sert à rendre plus concrets et à illustrer les faits historiques du programme d'histoire du Québec et du Canada de 4e secondaire. Elle est regroupée selon les sept modules du programme. On retrouve, pour chaque module, une description de ses objectifs et de ses orientations avant la présentation de la documentation imprimée et des illustrations.

Type de document :

W*orking with Evidence*

Primary and Secondary Source Documentation
for
History of Québec
and Canada
Secondary IV



Québec

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Working with Evidence

Primary and Secondary Source Documentation for History of Québec and Canada

Secondary IV

Direction des services éducatifs aux anglophones

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INTRODUCTION

Working with Evidence is the outcome of a two-year project which began in the autumn of 1990 during the course of a series of workshops presented by the ministère de l'Éducation in different regions of the province. Over 100 teachers of history participated in one of six regional sessions which considered teaching, learning and evaluating processes advocated by the programs of study in history that are currently in place in the schools of Quebec.

During the course of each three-day workshop time was set aside for open and frank discussion with both the workshop leader and the education specialist of the ministère de l'Éducation responsible for coordinating the sessions. Teachers expressed opinions and concerns related to providing students with meaningful opportunities for learning that would help them in attaining the goals and objectives set out in the programs of study in this discipline. Teacher-student access to primary and secondary source historical material continues to be one of the most pressing needs in the classrooms of our schools. The educators' voices echoed the same need identified earlier in the PACT-PAPT Curriculum Council evaluation of History 414, the findings of which were documented in 1990 under the title, **The History of Quebec and Canada, Secondary IV: The Teachers' Point of View**.

A committee of seven teachers and one school board consultant, all members of the Provincial Association of Social Studies Teachers (PASST), was subsequently established and with the assistance of a research coordinator the contents of this current document were assembled.

Documentation and History

Documentation is fundamental to the understanding of all historical phenomena. Historians build from primary and secondary sources, the essence of all historical data. Over the past three decades the role of documentation has been increasingly emphasized and integrated into all social studies curricula.

The Quebec programs of study for history incorporate the document-centred approach into their objectives, suggested methodologies and evaluation strategies. In the context of both the program and evaluation of learning acquisition, documentation stands as proof and as illustration of an event or era.

Students benefit from the interplay with source material which helps to render the abstract concept more concrete and comprehensible. It is an accepted fact that people learn best when they process information, when they manipulate the material offered them in such given contexts as problem-solving situations and when they assess the results of their efforts. **Working with Evidence** is a document intended to encourage this pedagogical approach to the study of history.

Format and Presentation

The materials contained in this document have been organized according to the modules which comprise the History of Quebec and Canada program of study, History 414. Each of the seven sections is introduced by a corresponding excerpt from the curriculum document which specifies the objectives and orientations of the respective module. All pages within each section have been identified with a symbol signifying an underlying characteristic of the period which each item represents.

It has been packaged for insertion into a three-ring binder thereby allowing for easy extraction of any given item and for additional inclusion of materials deemed appropriate by students and teachers as they pursue the objectives of each module of the program. It is anticipated that mechanisms will be set in place to network teachers' future suggestions for adding to the content of the present document.

Opportunities for Learning

No one methodology for use is imposed. Rather it is left to teachers and their students to establish learning scenarios within which these materials may contribute to enjoyable and meaningful learning achievement. In teaching, learning and evaluation activity students of history may be presented with a dilemma or a problem which challenges them to find a solution or reach a conclusion. Historical documentation provides raw evidence that can be effectively used in this process of learning.

Working With Evidence contains a wide variety of both print and visual primary and secondary source materials. Teachers will make their own interpretation of the documents. Students in manipulating the diverse data both in individual and group settings will exercise and reinforce such developing skills as observing, interpreting, recording, questioning and imagining the past. Acting upon opportunities to process evidence from the past in different ways, students will better understand and more deeply value the role of history in their lives. Making links to the past in an effort to understand their contemporary reality will help them shape their contributions to the future which lies ahead.

Teachers are encouraged to consult a recently published document by the National Assembly entitled **Discovering Québec's Parliamentary Institutions**, a teacher's guide for use with the History of Québec and Canada programs. It serves as a companion document that traces the major steps that have structured the political history of Québec over the past 200 years. Both documents invite imaginative and meaningful activity on the part of teachers and learners - activity that will serve to respect the principles of learning imbedded in all programs of study that comprise the Régime Pédagogique.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Project Coordinator:

Allan Patenaude
Direction des services
éductifs aux anglophones
MÉQ

MODULE 1

Module 1

THE FRENCH EMPIRE IN AMERICA

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE IN AMERICA.

Terminal Objectives:

The pupil should be able:

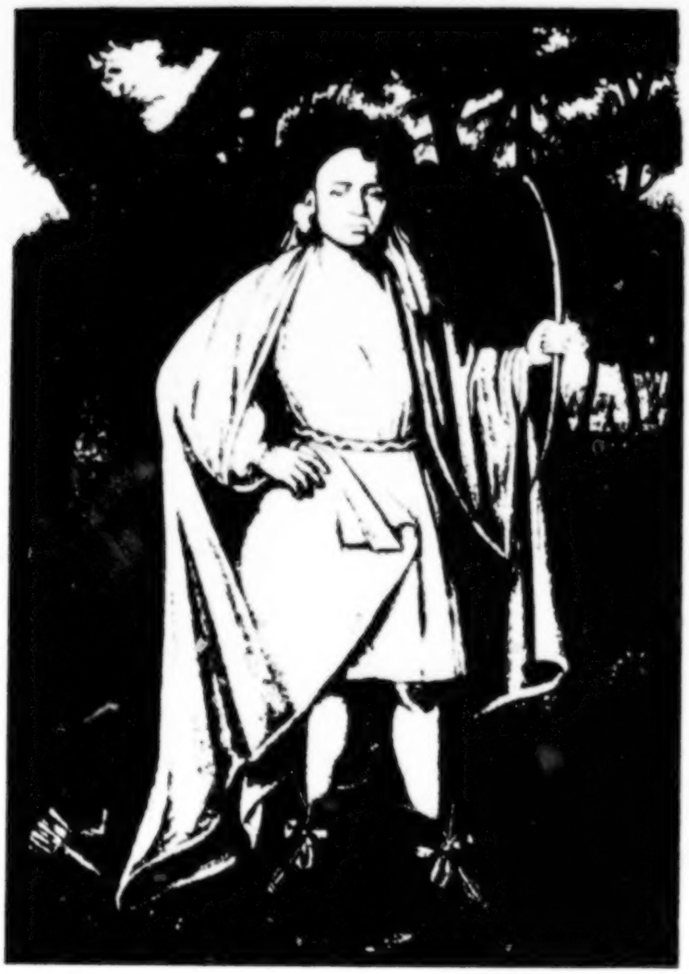
1.1 To describe the conditions which affected French exploration in America.

1.2 To explain the role of the fur trade in the French Empire and its influence on cultural relations between the Amerindians and the French.

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

The first module draws the pupil's attention directly to one of the main characteristics of the period of the French Régime - the key role of the fur trade in the establishment of the French Empire in America, which led to a form of expansion that became a source of weakness. The pattern of this development can be explained by the characteristics of the North American setting and of the mother country. Since the Amerindians formed an integral part of this system, it is necessary to examine the distinct features of their culture in order to understand the complexity of the exchanges and conflicts which occurred as a result of the meeting of such different cultures.

Regarding methodology, the pupil's attention should be drawn to the materials of history and to the contribution of the many types of documents which form the basis for historical interpretation.



One of the Four Kings of Canada, 1710 - a European view of the 'noble savage'

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

C 13001

Mary Bosum, Maryann Bosum and her granddaughter, together in the tent before the walking out ceremony

THE WALKING OUT CEREMONY

by Gilles Chaumel

Dressed in his best attire, a young child who completes the walking out ceremony captures a life story in a few instants. This rite, one of the most important in a Cree's life, opens the door to the real world which the child had previously only observed from atop his tikinakan.

"You can compare the walking out ceremony to Christian baptism," according to Louise Saganash of Waswanipi, a museology student. "It's like a person's official entry into life, marked by respect for the environment and nature of which the child is an integral part. It's also an opportunity to carry out his life-long role for the first time."

The Ceremony

In principle, Cree children cannot walk freely before the ceremony. They must be carried. "But by the time they're a year old," Louise adds, "they're often too heavy and people sometimes let them go. Still, they must never cross the threshold of the house alone." For that, they must wait until the big day. At dawn, one or more children are gathered in a tent, along with parents and family friends. One after another, they go around the tent, from east to west, from the sun's rising to its setting, from birth to death, greeted by the guests.

Then, each child crosses the door's threshold, accompanied by his grandparents or parents. He follows a path strewn with fir branches to a tree, the symbol of nature, some twenty feet from the entrance.

Once there, the young boy, carrying a gun and a sack, fires his first shot. He then returns to the tent with a goose previously placed at the foot of the tree, around which he walks, again from east to west. He is then welcomed inside the tent by the elders who congratulate him for bringing back game to feed his family. The animal is added to the feast prepared for the occasion.

The young girl follows the same path. She carries a hatchet with which to symbolically cut branches, and picks up a branch at the foot of the tree before walking around it and returning to the tent. She is also congratulated for successfully completing her work.

The wood will be used to fuel the fire for the coming feast. During the entire ceremony, the guests merrily encourage the children. The rest of the day is devoted to the meal, to which the entire community is invited.

An Ancient but Timely Rite

While its origins are lost in the mists of time, the walking out ceremony is more timely than ever. "All our children have done it," says Luke McLeod of Mistissini. "A few years ago, when families were isolated, the ceremony was sometimes more private," says Louise Saganash. "But today, it's a big spring event in many Cree communities."

In traditional society, the roles of men and women were strictly divided. Men went hunting for long periods of time and women maintained the camps, took care of the children, cleaned skins, made clothing, etc. Each was raised to be completely self-sufficient in his or her role, even though women "hunters" were not exceptional.

The child's first official act, during the walking out ceremony, is thus to perform the role he or she will have to play for the rest of his or her life. And even though times have changed, this model can still be applied to those who live in the forest year-round.

"Today, all that's changing," Louise Saganash notes. "Women go off into the forest with their husbands and have somebody take care of the children if they are too young. If they are old enough, they bring them. Travelling is easier with modern vehicles, planes, trucks and snowmobiles. And since many young people have a paying job, the social roles of yesteryear are being rapidly transformed."

But the importance of the walking out ceremony endures. As Luke McLeod says, "... it's been around forever. We don't do it just out of respect for tradition, but because it is essential to our identity. I knew I had to have my children do it. I really think it is necessary to become a good hunter." ◆

THE ANCESTOR OF THE CARIBOU

by Armand McKenzie

Mathieu André

Armand McKenzie, a Montagnais writer, wanted to pay tribute to Mathieu André, an elder of Maliotenam who died last December. The text is from a collection of the author's stories which he is trying to have published. If you know a publisher…

◆ ◆ ◆

This story took place some time ago in the land of the Innuat. It is the story of a man already well on in years. He was sad in his heart because he felt he would soon die. He loved life very much.

He reflected and in his head, he saw all kinds of images. He remembered how much he had enjoyed life and thought of his friends and relatives. And he remembered when he was young and strong, the pleasure and astonishment he felt when he saw a caribou. He relived some unforgettable hunting moments.

He was very unhappy and felt a kind of suffocation in his soul. He told himself that he absolutely had to see a caribou before he died. He refused to accept such a sad death. To leave for the other world without seeing a caribou would be to show disrespect to the master of the animals of the world. Was it not thanks to him that he had lived well?

So he decided to leave the home he had been offered to persuade him to stop hunting. The old man went far away from the village. For him, the sedentary life was over.

Outside, it began to grow very cold. But that was of little importance to the old Innu compared to the dream he wanted to come true. He preferred to live out his last moments in the forest, where he was born, rather than allow himself to die in a small room in a house. However, even though he was now at home in the forest, he still felt somewhat sad. He still had not seen the animal he so wanted to gaze at. He began to feel weak. He told himself the caribou had surely taken shelter against the cold and the wind. As the hours went by, the weather was not getting any better. He already felt the cold penetrating his knees and his elbows, immobilizing him. He knew then that he did not have much longer. Increasingly, he asked himself if, in the next few moments, he would see the caribou. Suddenly, the old Innu slumped to the ground and lay with his face in the snow. His long white beard was already frozen. Sensing he would not see it, he was filled with great sorrow. A sorrow as bitter as the icy wind that blew across the immense lakes of his country. The old Innu began to shed tears of sadness.

During this lengthy complaint, the great creator heard the old man crying. He saw how the old Innu was and understood his deep love of nature, the animals, and particularly the caribou.

The old man was about to breathe his last, he had exhausted all his strength waiting, when something marvellous happened. A voice told him: "I have seen how much you prize life and I have seen how you love the animals I have created. Your strength has touched me. To show you how glad I am to see you acting like this, I want you to be master of the caribou. Accept my words."

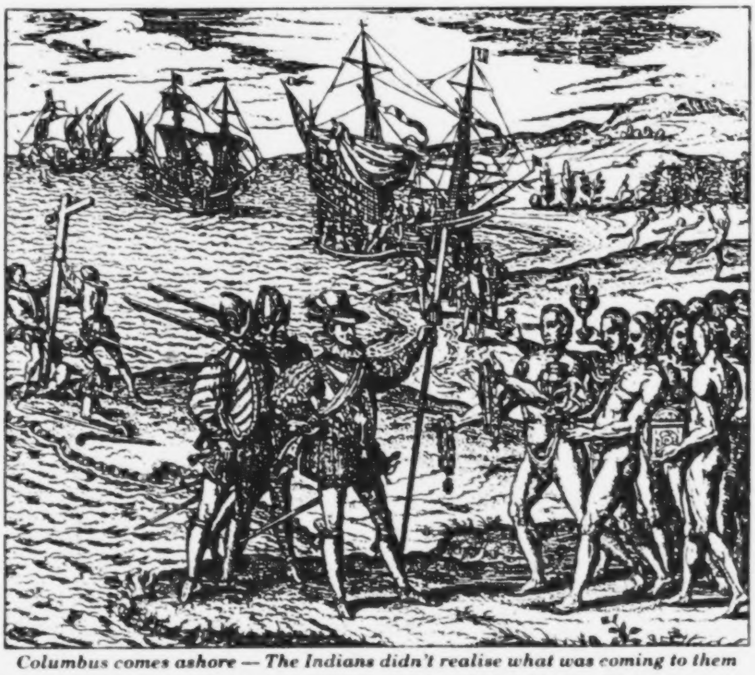
Surprised, the old man accepted. From that moment, the Innu became a caribou. He grew stronger, and felt his pain quickly disappear. He walked better, and his breathing came easily.

The weather calmed down. The storm abated, while the wind and cold receded before the day's first rays of sunshine. Our old man, now the master of the caribou, could at last admire and contemplate the caribou in all its splendour.

I think that is why the caribou is white just below its mouth. It is because of the white beard of the old Innu, who is now the ancestor of the caribou. ◆

COLUMBUS REDISCOVERED

A flurry of books have recently appeared on Columbus in celebration of the 500th anniversary of his arrival in the New World. Columbus' voyages raise a number of questions regarding race, inequity and other issues. Examine the following excerpts. The differing interpretations surely stimulate discussion.



Columbus comes ashore — The Indians didn't realise what was coming to them

The relevance for 1992 lies in the acts and policies of Columbus and his followers, which have been on record at least since the publication of Bartolome de las Casas's Destruction of the Indies, published in 1552. They show Columbus as having been cruel and greedy in small matters as in vast ones.

He took the money reward for the first sighting of land away from the Pinta lookout who deserved it; he wrote with glee to his king of a fight he had staged between a monkey with two paws cut off and a wild pig. He had the Caribbean chiefs hanged or roasted on slow-burning fires to break all resistance against the forced collection of gold.

Mountains of gold he had promised his king and queen, and gold he would send . . . although the only gold on the Caribbean islands was small amounts of alluvial dust in the streams. He set a gold quota for every Indian man and woman over 14 years of age, and if they failed to bring it in, their hands were chopped off. Those who fled to the mountains were hunted with dogs. Men, women, and children were hacked to pieces and fed to the dogs.

The same Indians who had welcomed Columbus and his men as gods presently started mass suicide through eating poisoned roots. It is generally accepted that half the population of the island of Hispaniola (now Haiti and the Dominican Republic), between 125,000 and half a million people were killed under the governorship of Columbus and his two brothers. And within two generations the entire native population of the Caribbean had been wiped off the earth.

We may try to redeem Columbus by saying he was a man of his time, and that is true enough. The Spain and Portugal of his day, soon followed by Holland, England, and France, were set to plunder the world. But I am not ignoring the cruelty of other nations when stating that the early Conquistadores set themselves apart by stopping at nothing.

Where does this leave Britain when the ballyhoo starts in earnest? As a Dutch-American I dare ascertain that Britain's record is less dark than that of Spain or Holland. But its worst pages — the destruction of Ireland, the days of the Nabobs during the Raj — should eradicate self-satisfaction.

The quincentennial, here too, is a year not for T-shirts but for introspection. It offers a chance for a fresh effort at harmony among races, if only in atonement for past crimes. Here too, history has been written, and our idea of the world shaped by the winners. It is high time to hear the vanquished.

Hans Koning is a novelist and author of the biography, Columbus: His Enterprise (Latin American Bureau, £4.99).

Koning, Hans. "Scourge of America."
The Manchester Guardian Weekly
28 July 1991: 22.

With critics chipping away at the pedestal on which Columbus has stood for so long in history, the hero is tottering and at risk of falling in a crumbling heap. The Columbus who symbolized new beginnings and progress seems anachronistic, diminished and cast aside by the iconoclasm, pessimism, and cynicism in vogue.

The Columbus of 1992 is the post-colonial and demythologized Columbus. He has been stripped of the symbolic cloak of optimism and exposed as a human being whose flaws were many and of reverberating consequence. The imagery imposed on him is now more apt to be that of pessimism concerning the human condition. Another Columbus for another age. Such, it seems, is the fate of great figures in history.

Once again, Columbus has become a symbol, this time of exploitation and imperialism.

Whether he was a great man or merely an agent of a great accomplishment, the issue is his standing in history. ... Ultimately, Columbus' place in history can only be judged in relation to the place accorded America in history over the last five centuries.

Wilford, John Noble. The Mysterious History of Columbus. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991. 259-260, 261, 265.

As late as the time of the third voyage, in 1499, Columbus was still sending Indian slaves to Spain despite the queen's objections.

Nevertheless, some Spaniards did realize that the use of the Indians as slave labor ran afoul of one of the stated objects of the Spanish enterprise, that of gaining souls for the Church.

The first volley of criticism came not from Rome but from members of the Dominican order, ... Fray Montecino launched into a direct indictment ... borrowing the prophet Isaiah's words, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness," ... "Your greed for gold is blind," ... "Your pride, your lust, your anger, your envy,your sloth, all blind ... You are in mortal sin. And you are heading for damnation ..."

Dor-Ner, Zvi. Columbus and The Age of Discovery. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1991. 218, 220.

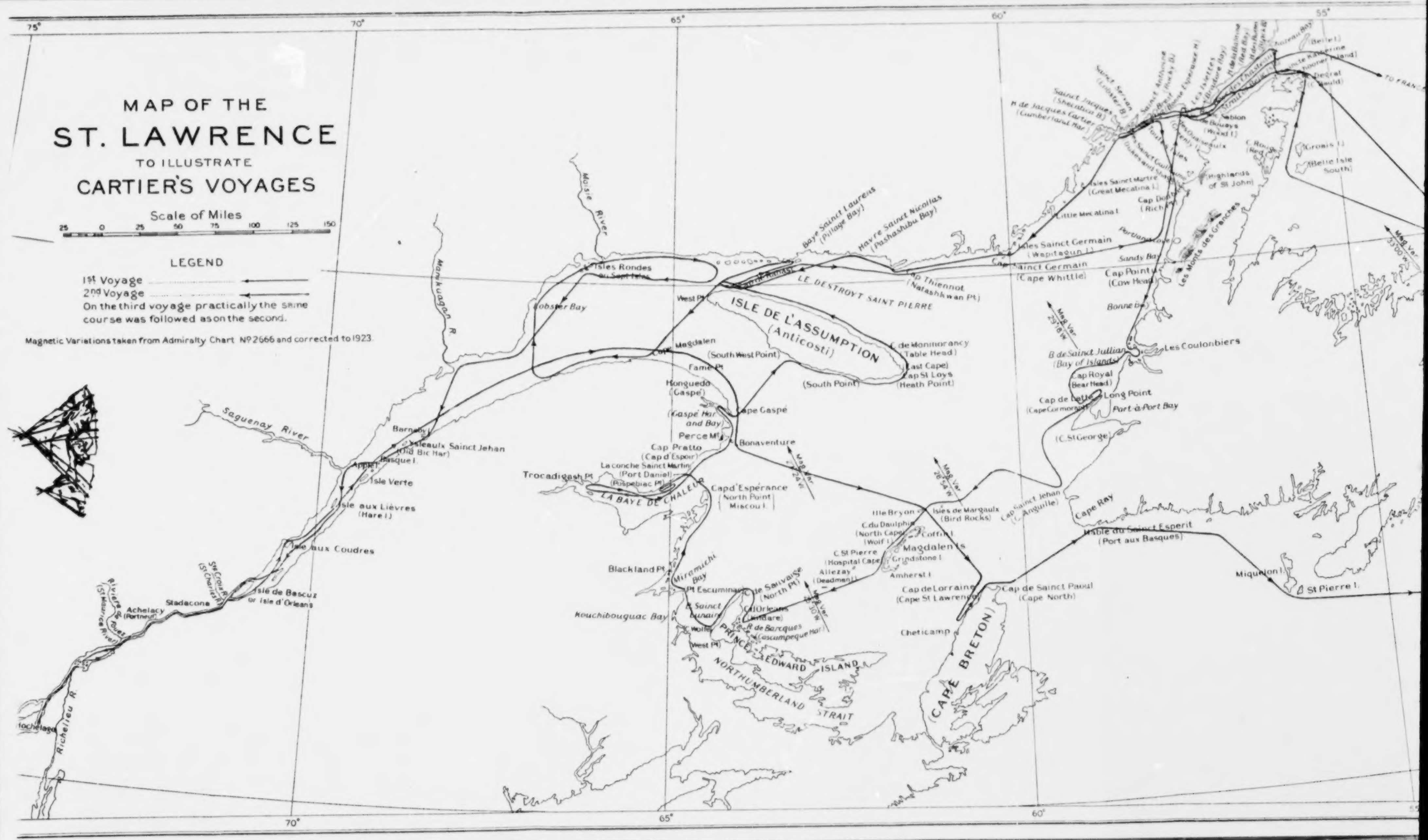
Columbus viewed the natives of the Caribbean islands as "physically normal, not monstrous, and therefore ... fully human and rational. This qualified them as suitable converts to Christianity ..."

... Columbus was on the lookout for ways of manipulating the natives for profit. At first sight, this seems at variance with his praise for their own moral qualifications; but many of his observations cut two ways. The natives' ignorance of warfare ... made them 'easy to conquer'.

Columbus' attitude was not necessarily duplicitous, only ambiguous; ... throughout his journeys to the New World he remained divided between rival perceptions of its people -- as potential Christians, as types of pagan virtue, as exploitable chattels, as figures of fun.

Apart from continuing with the disastrous policy of enslavement, Columbus adopted two methods of dealing with the Indian problem: vigorous punitive action, and the exaction of tribute, ... [This meant making the Indians give the Spaniards as much gold as they could find.] This policy doomed the Indians, who had never faced laborious work or heavy taxation before, to hardship, despair, and in many cases early death under the strain. Columbus, who could not anticipate the impact of the 'cultural shock' of imposing Old-World values in America, was guilty of misjudgement rather than wickedness, ...

Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe.
Columbus. Oxford: Oxford
University Press, 1991.
83-84, 112.



MAP OF THE
ST. LAWRENCE
TO ILLUSTRATE
CARTIER'S VOYAGES

Scale of Miles

LEGEND

1st Voyage
2nd Voyage
On the third voyage practically the same course was followed as on the second.

Magnetic Variations taken from Admiralty Chart No. 2666 and corrected to 1923.

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150
75°
70°
65°
60°
55°
Moisie River
Manikuagan R.
Saguenay River
Richelieu R.
Hochelaga
Riviere de Fouez (St Maurice River)
Achelacy (Portneuf)
Stadacone
Ste Croix R. (St Charles R.)
Isle de Bascuz or Isle d'Orleans
Isle aux Coudres
Isle aux Lièvres (Hare I.)
Isle Verte
Apple I.
Basque I.
Isleaulx Saint Jehan (Old Bic Har)
Barnaby I.
Lobster Bay
Isles Rondes ou Sept Isles
West Pt
Baye Saint Laurens (Pillage Bay)
Havre Saint Nicollas (Pashashibu Bay)
LE DESTROYT SAINT PIERRE
Cap Thiennot (Natashkwan Pt)
ISLE DE L'ASSUMPTION (Anticosti)
C. de Monmorancy Table Head
East Cape
Cap St Loys (Heath Point)
(South Point)
(South West Point)
Cap Magdalen
Fame Pt
Honguedo (Gaspé)
(Gaspé Har and Bay)
Cape Gaspé
Percé Mt
Bonaventure
Cap Pratto (Cap d'Espoir)
La conche Saint Martin (Port Daniel)
(Paspebiac Pt)
Trocadigash Pt
LA BAYE DE CHALEUR
Capd'Espérance (North Point Miscou I.)
Blackland Pt
Miramichi Bay
Pt Escuminac
Kouchibouguac Bay
Saint Lunaire
Wolfe
West Pt
Cap de Sauvaige (North Pt)
C. d'Orleans (Kildare)
R. de Barcques (Cascumpeque Har)
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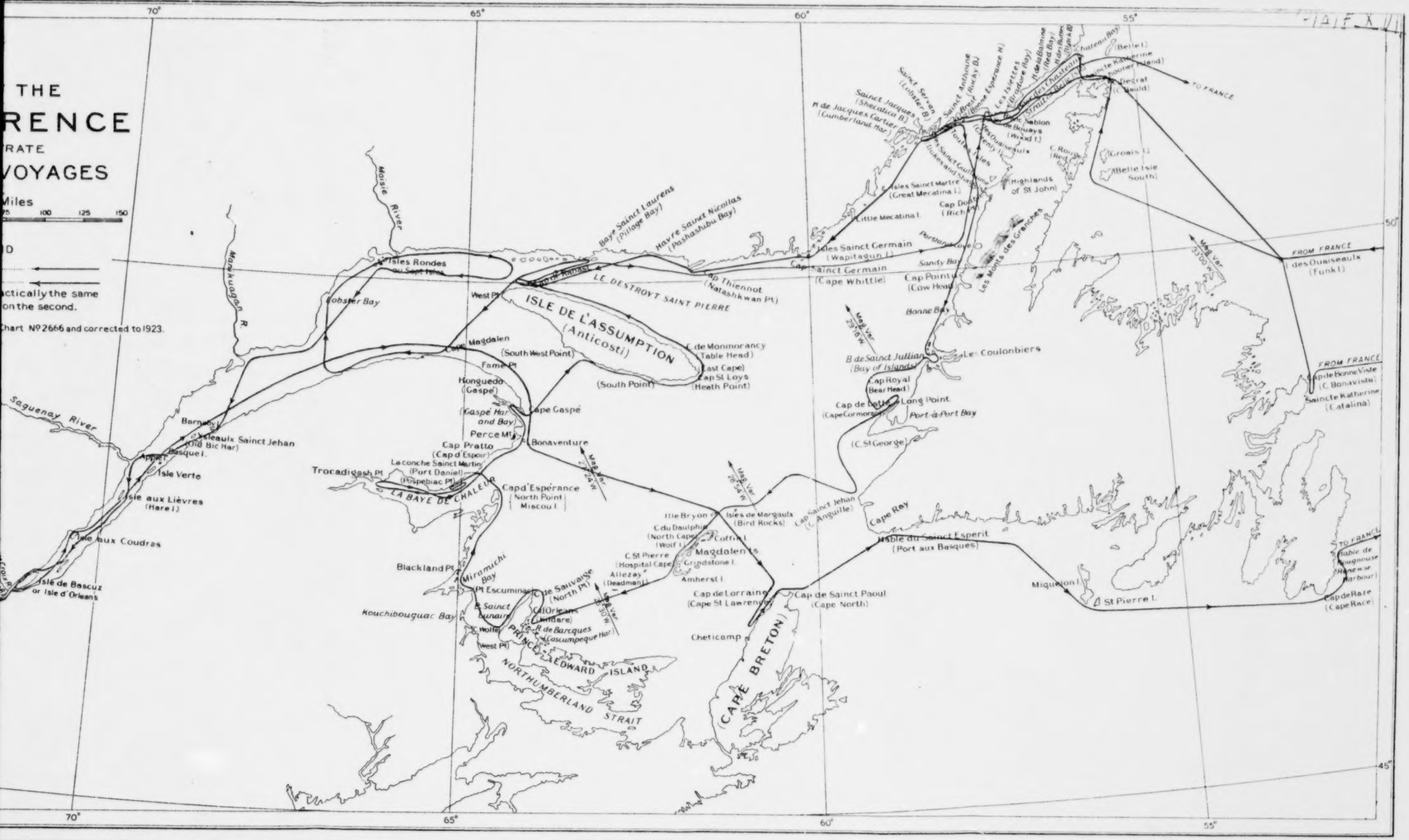
C. St Pierre (Hospital Cape)
C. du Daulphin (North Cape) (Wolf I.)
Coffin I.
Magdalen Is
Grindstone I.
Amherst I.
Ille Bryon
Isles de Margaulx (Bird Rocks)
Cap de Lorraine (Cape St Lawrence)
Cap de Saint Paoul (Cape North)
Cheticamp
CAPE BRETON
Cap Saint Jehan (C. Anguille)
Cape Ray
Hable du Saint Esperit (Port aux Basques)
Miquelon I.
St Pierre I.
(C. St George)
Cap de Latte (Cape Cormorant)
Long Point
Port-à-Port Bay
Cap Royal (Bear Head)
B. de Saint Jullian (Bay of Islands)
Les Coulonbiers
Bonne Bay
Cap Pointu (Cow Head)
Sandy Bay
Portland Cove
Les Monts des Granches
Cap Dointé (Rich Pt)
Highlands of St John
Cap Saint Germain (Cape Whittle)
Isles Saint Germain (Wapitagun I.)
Little Mecatina I.
Isles Saint Martre (Great Mecatina I.)
H. de Jacques Cartier (Cumberland Har)
Saint Jacques (Shecatica B.)
Saint Servan (Lobster B.)
Saint Anthoine (Rocky B.)
Les Islettes (Bradore Bay)
Blanc Sablon
Toutes Isles
Les Ouaisseaulx
C. Rouge (Red Cliff)
Grouais I.
(Belle Isle South)
Belle I.
Saincte Katherine (Schooner Island)
Degrat (C. Bauld)
TO FRANCE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Cap de Raze (Cape Race)
Hable de Rougnouse (Renews Harbour)
TO FRANCE
FROM FRANCE
Cap de Bonne Viste (C. Bonavista)
Saincte Katherine (Catalina)
I. des Ouaiseaulx (Funk I.)
(C. St George)
Cap de Latte (Cape Cormorant)
Long Point
Port-à-Port Bay
Cap Royal (Bear Head)
B. de Saint Jullian (Bay of Islands)
Les Coulonbiers
Bonne Bay
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Little Mecatina I.
Isles Saint Martre (Great Mecatina I.)
Cap Double (Rich Pt)
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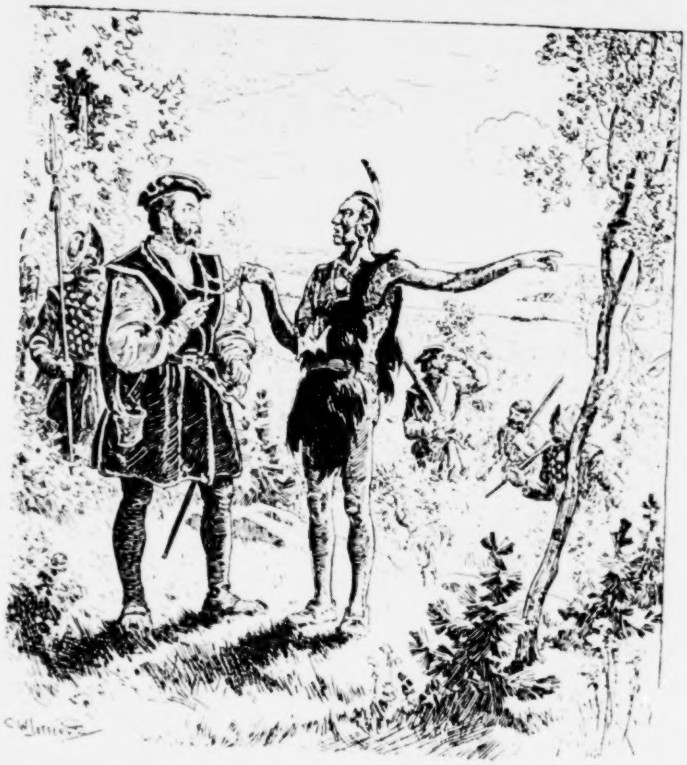
Saint Anthoine (Rocky B.)
Brest (Bonne Esperance H.)
Les Islettes (Bradore Bay)
Toutes Isles
Isles Saint Guillaume (Dukes and Shag Is)
Isles des Ouaiseaulx (Greenly I.)
Blanc Sablon
Isle de Bouays (Wood I.)
Hable de la Balaine (Red Bay)
Red Bay
Strait of Belle Isle
Baye des Chasteaux (Chateau Bay)
Belle I.
Saincte Katherine (Schooner Island)
Degrat (C. Bauld)
C. Rouge (Red C.)
Groais I.
Belle Isle South
-14 / F X 11



CARTIER AT HOCHELAGA, 1535

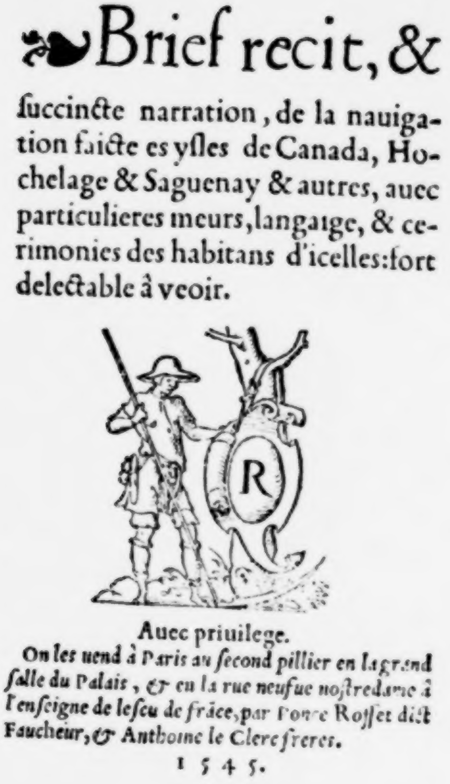
THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY

ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN AND COLLECTED BY
C.W. JEFFERYS

McGRAW-HILL RYERSON LIMITED

THE DISCOVERY OF HOCHELAGA

(1)



Brief recit, &
ſuccincte narration, de la nauigation
faicte es yſles de Canada, Hochelage
& Saguenay & autres, auec
particulieres meurs, langaige, & cerimonies
des habitans d'icelles: fort
delectable à veoir.

Auec priuilege.
*On les uend à Paris au ſecond pillier en la grand
ſalle du Palais, & en la rue neufue noſtredame à
l'enſeigne de leſcu de frãce, par Ponce Roſſet dict
Faucheur, & Anthoine le Clerc freres.*
1545.

Title-Page of Brief Recit, 1545.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PUBLIC
ARCHIVES OF CANADA NO. 11

THE DISCOVERY OF HOCHELAGA

(2)

Comment le cappitaine & les gentilz hommes auec uingt cinq hommes bien armez & en bon ordre, allerent en la uille de Hochlaga & la ſituacion dudict lieu.

LE lendemain au pl' matin le cappitaine ſ'acouſtra & feiſt mettre ſes gens en ordre pour aller veoir la ville & demourant dudict peuple, & vne montaigne qui eſt iacente en leur dicte ville : ou allerent auec le dict cappitaine les gentilz hommes & vingt marinyers, & laiſſa le parſus pour la garde des barques, & print trois hommes de la dicte ville de Hochelaga pour les mener & conduyre audict lieu, & nous eſtans en chemin, le trouuaſmes auſſi battu qu'il ſoit poſſible, & plus belle terre & meilleure qu'on ſcauroit veoir, toute plaine de cheſnes auſſy beaulx qu'il y ayt en foreſt de France : Soubz leſquelz eſtoit toute le terre couuerte de glã. Et nous ayans marché enuiron lieue & demye trouuaſmes ſur le chemin, l'un des principaulx ſeigneurs de la dicte ville, accompaigné de pluſieurs perſonnes : lequel nous feiſt ſigne qu'il ſe failloit repoſer audict lieu pres vng feu qu'ilz auoient faict audict chemin. Ce que feiſmes, lors commenca ledict ſei-

---

HOW THE CAPTAIN AND THE GENTLEMEN, ACCOMPANIED BY TWENTY-FIVE WELL-ARMED AND MARSHALLED SAILORS, WENT TO VISIT THE VILLAGE OF HOCHELAGA; AND OF THE SITUATION OF THE PLACE.

At daybreak the next day , the Captain, having put on his armour , nad his men marshalled for the purpose of paying a visit to the village and home of these people, and to a mountain which lies near the town. The Captain was accompanied by the gentlemen and by twenty sailors, the remainder having been left behind to guard the long-boats. And he took three Indians of the village as guides to conduct them thither. When we had got under way, we discovered that the path was as well-trodden as it is possible to see, and that the country was the finest and most excellent one could find anywhere, being everywhere full of oaks, as beautiful as in any forest in France, underneath which the ground lay covered with acorns . And after marching about a league and a half , we met on the trail one of the headmen of the village of Hochelaga, accompanied by several Indians, who made signs to us that we should rest at that spot near a fire they had lighted on the path; which we did. Thereupon this

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PUBLIC
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THE DISCOVERY OF HOCHELAGA

(3)

gneur à faire vng ſermon & preſchement, cōme cy deuant eſt dict eſtre leur couſtume de faire ioye & congnoiſſance, en faiſant celluy ſeigneur chere audict cappitaine & ſa compaignie, lequel cappitaine luy donna vne couple de haches, & vne couple de couſteaulx, auec vne croix, qu'il luy feiſt baiſer, & la luy pendit au col : de quoy rendit graces audict cappitaine. Ce faict marchaſmes plus oultre : & enuiron demye lieue de là, commēcaſmes à trouuer les terres labourees & belles grandes champaignes plaines de bledz de leur terre, qui eſt comme mil de breſil, auſſy gros ou plus que poix, dequoy viuent ainſi, comme nous faiſons de fourment : & au parmy d'icelles champaignes eſt ſituee la ville de Hochelaga, pres & ioignant vne montaigne qui eſt à lentour d'icelle, labourée & fort fertile : de deſſus laq̄lle on veoit fort loing. Nous nōmaſmes la dicte montaigne le mont Royal. La dicte ville eſt toute ronde, & cloſe de boys à trois rencqs, en facon d'une piramide, croiſée par le hault, ayant la rengée du parmy en facon de ligne perpendiculaire : puis rengée de boys couchez de long, bien ioinctz & couſus à leur mode : Et eſt de haulteurs enuiron deux lances, n'y a en icelle ville q̄ vne porte & entrée, qui ferme à barres. Sur laquelle &

headman began to make a speech and to harangue us, which, as before mentioned, is their way of showing joy and friendliness, welcoming in this way the Captain and his company . The Captain presented him with a couple of hatchets and a couple of knives, as well as with a cross and a crucifix, which he made him kiss and then hung it about his neck. For these the headman thanked the Captain. When this was done we marched on, and about half a league thence, found that the land began to be cultivated. It was fine land with large fields covered with the corn of the country , which resembles Brazil millet, and is about as large or larger than a pea. They live on this as we do on wheat . And in the middle of these fields is situated and stands the village of Hochelaga , near and adjacent to a mountain, the slopes of which are fertile and are cultivated, and from the top of which one can see for a long distance. We named this mountain "Mount Royal ". The village is circular and is completely enclosed by a wooden palisade in three tiers like a pyramid. The top one is built crosswise, the middle one perpendicular and the lowest one of strips of wood placed lengthwise . The whole is well joined and lashed after their manner, and is some two lances in height . There is only one gate and entrance to this village, and that can be barred up

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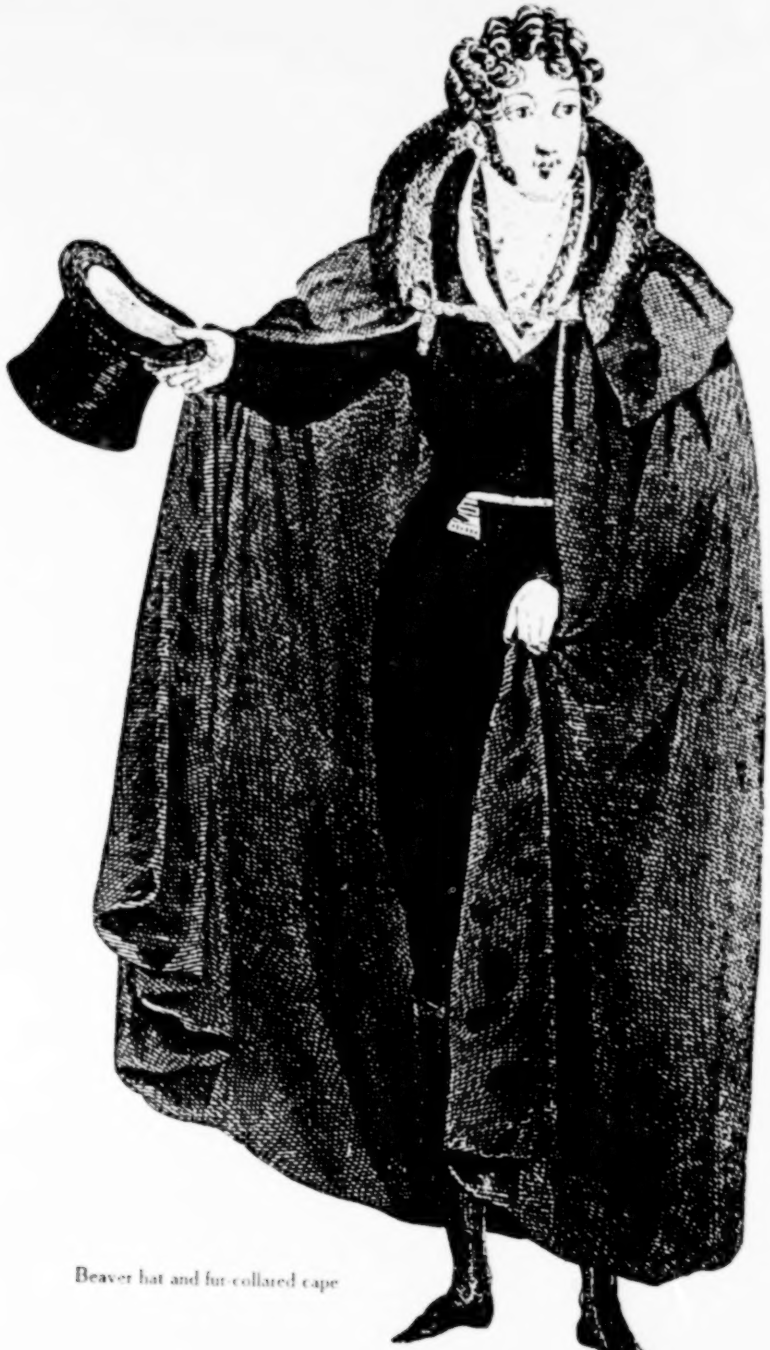
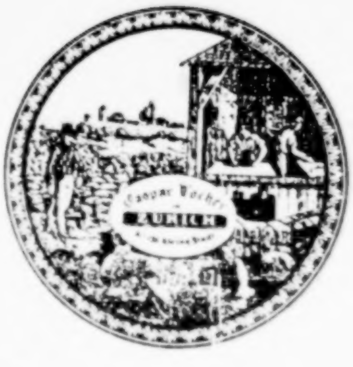
The fashion that stimulated Western exploration

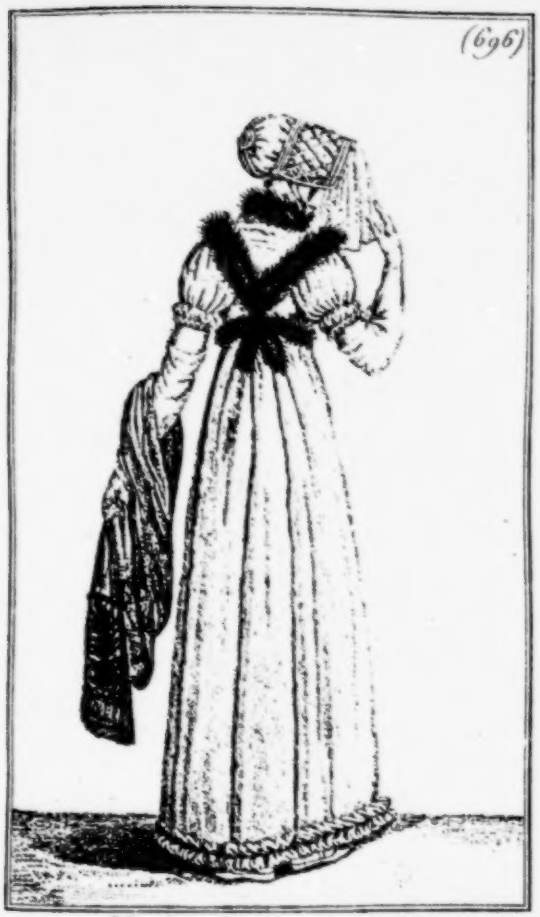


Beaver hat and fur-collared cape

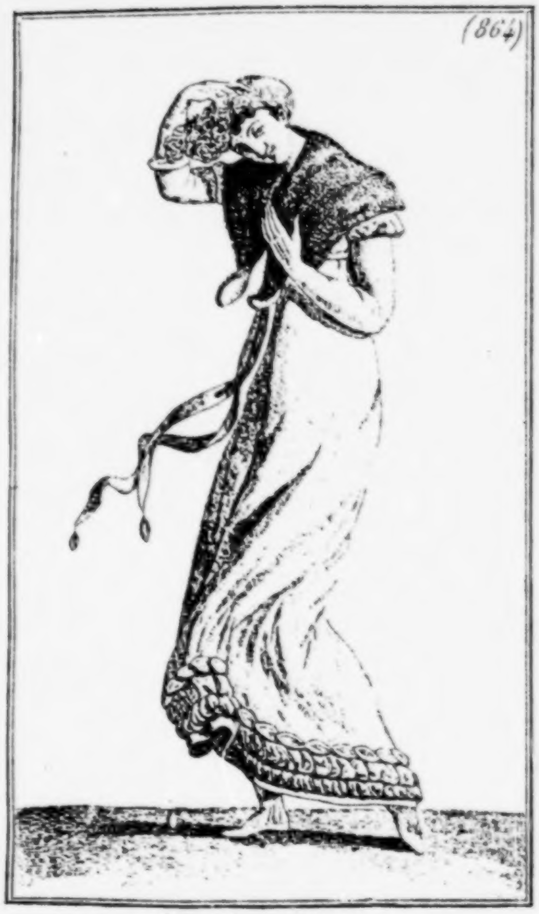


The opening of the mountains and forests of the West owed much of its impetus to a small and frivolous item: the beaver hat. From the early 17th Century to the middle of the 19th, no proper European gentleman appeared in public without one; hatters like the Zurich manufacturer whose label is shown above could scarcely keep up with the demand. In 1760 alone, the Hudson's Bay Company exported to England enough North American beaver pelts to make 576,000 hats. Americans shared this sartorial taste, and a man of fashion in New York would happily pay $10 for a beaver hat.

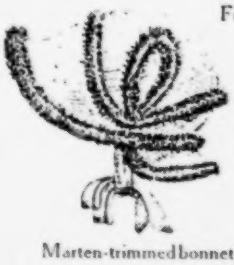
In addition to the almost insatiable demand for beaver, the North American fur business enjoyed a growing market for its other product lines. By the 1830s, splashes of ornamental furs — not only beaver, but marten, fox and otter — were appearing on the collars, sleeves, hems, gloves and boots of ladies and gentlemen alike. At the height of the craze even a sober ladies' bonnet *(right)* was not thought *comme il faut* unless adorned with a dash of fur.



Silk pelisse robe with marten trimming

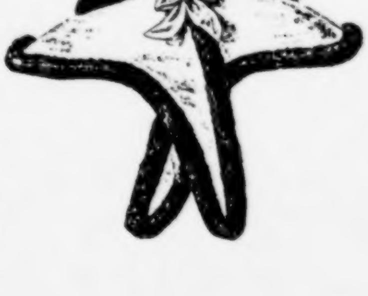


Taffeta dress with fox shawl



Marten-trimmed bonnet

Fur-trimmed fichu



Strangers Encroach on James Bay

The first recorded meeting between Indian and European in James Bay took place early in 1611. The previous summer Henry Hudson had guided his ship, the *Discovery*, into the bay which eventually would carry his name. In search of an inland passage to the Pacific Ocean, the English explorer and navigator had sailed south along its east coast and down into James Bay before the approach of cold weather had caused him to seek winter harbour near the mouth of the Rupert River. In the spring, while the *Discovery* was still ice-bound, a local Indian visited the ship. A member of Hudson's crew, Abacuk Pricket, left the following version of the encounter:

> To this savage our master gave a knife, a looking-glass, and buttons, who received them thankefully, and made signes that after hee had slept hee would come againe, which hee did. When hee came hee brought with him a sled, which hee drew after him, and upon it two deeres skinnes and two beaver skinnes. Hee had a scrip under his arme, out of which hee drew those things which the master had given him. He tooke the knife and laid it upon one of the beaver skinnes, and his glasses and buttons upon the other, and so gave them to the master, who received them; and the savage tooke those things which the master had given him, and put them up into his scrip againe. Then the master shewed him an hatchet, for which hee would have given the master one of his deere skinnes, but our master would have them both, and so hee had, although not willingly. After many signes of people to the north and to the south, and that after so many sleepes he would come againe, he went his way, but never came more. (Asher 1860, 114)

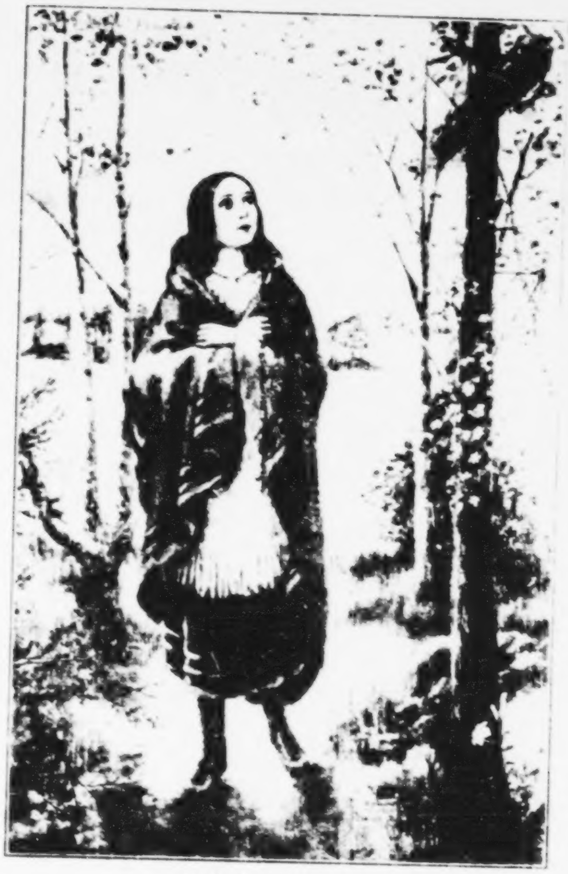
Evidently, from the first encounter the relationship between white and Indian in the bay was an economic one, though certainly not all the local inhabitants were as eager as this lone emissary to greet the sailors. Later in the spring Hudson, hoping to obtain some food, went looking for the local people. He discovered a camp of them but they refused to be approached, setting fire to the grass and shrubbery to keep the Europeans away. Unfortunately, no indications have survived of how the James Bay Indians interpreted these first meetings.

The rest of Hudson's story is both familiar and brief. Shortly after he set off on the return voyage to England, his crew mutinied and he, his son, and seven loyal crew members were set adrift in a small boat. No record exists of them ever being seen again

Hudson's voyage proved that James Bay did not provide access to the "Western Sea" and so the region was ignored by European navigators for the next half a century. The single exception was Thomas James, another Englishman, who sailed into the bay in 1631. Like Hudson, James passed a winter there, encamped on an island which he named Charles Towne, on the occasion of the birthday of Prince Charles, and which came to be called Charlton Island. He apparently did not meet any of the local inhabitants and returned to England in the spring. James's voyage inspired no imitators, though it did earn him the honour of having the bay named after him.

PARTNERS IN FUR - DANIEL FRANCIS & TONY ORNSTEIN

MCGILL - QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY PRESS



KATERI TEKAKWITHA

TEKAKWITHA (Tagaskouita, Tegakwitha), KATERI (Catherine), the first Indian to be named venerable, daughter of a Christian Algonkin squaw and a pagan Mohawk; b. 1656 at Ossernenon (Auriesville, N.Y.); d. 1680 near Montreal.

Kateri Tekakwitha's mother, who had been brought up by French settlers at Trois-Rivières, had been captured about 1653. Shortly afterwards she had been chosen by a Mohawk to be his wife. In 1660 she was carried off by smallpox, along with her husband and her last-born child. Young Catherine, whose face was pock-marked and whose eyes were badly affected, almost died too. She was taken in by her uncle, the first chieftain of the village and a declared enemy of the Christian faith.

In the autumn of 1666 Prouville de Tracy came down from Quebec at the head of a punitive expedition and burned the centres of population of the Mohawk canton with all their stores. Ossernenon was rebuilt under the name of Gandaouagué, on the other side of the Mohawk River (Rivière des Hollandais), a little to the west of the former site. After this defeat the Mohawks begged for peace and asked for missionaries. They were sent Fathers Jacques Frémin, Jacques Bruyas*, Jean Pierron, and the *donnés* Charles Boquet and François Poisson, who arrived at Gandaouagué in September 1667. During the three days that they stayed there, Kateri Tekakwitha had to take care of the Jesuits, whose piety and courteous manners impressed her.

On several occasions her relatives tried to make her marry, but she always refused, to their great displeasure. There is nothing surprising in this refusal, since two-thirds of the population of Gandaouagué was composed of Christian Algonkins and Hurons who had undoubtedly spoken to Kateri about the Ursulines of Quebec and the religious life.

In 1675 Father Jacques de Lamberville*, a Jesuit, entered her lodge for the first time. She revealed to him her desire to receive baptism. The ceremony took place on Easter Day, 1676, and the young Indian girl received the name of Kateri.

Her conversion brought upon her a veritable persecution. She was even threatened with death. Amidst all these trials Father Lamberville advised her to pray unremittingly and to go to live at the Saint-Louis (Lachine) rapids. In the autumn of 1677, with the aid of three Indian neophytes, she succeeded in fleeing.

It was at the Saint-François-Xavier mission that Kateri Tekakwitha definitely prepared herself for the Christian life. Anastasie Tegonhatsiongo, who had formerly been her mother's friend at Ossernenon, acted as her spiritual guide. Because of her exceptional qualities she was allowed to take her first communion by Christmas of 1677, sooner than was usual for converts. In addition, in the spring of 1678 she was received into the Confrérie de la Sainte-Famille, despite her youth.

The strength of Kateri Tekakwitha's spirituality lay in an extraordinary purity of body and soul and an efficacious charity towards all. This laywoman lived in full the life of the Indians, in the village as on the great winter hunts. Not until 1678, less than two years before her death, did she cease to accompany her people in their search for game; at this time the Eucharist had taken such a powerful hold upon her, that, even at the risk of suffering hunger, she no longer wished to be away from the church for long months. Even in the fervent environment of the mission she had to endure great trials, in particular false accusations. Later her slanderers were the first to praise her.

Kateri Tekakwitha would have liked to found a community of Indian nuns, but Father Lamberville persuaded her to give up the idea. On 25 March 1679, on the feast of the Annunciation, she was permitted to take in private the vow of perpetual chastity. It is easy to understand why posterity named her the Lily of the Mohawks.

She used to submit herself to painful mortifications, which she moderated on her director's order. She concealed this penitential spirit to the best of her ability; she liked jokes and would laugh heartily.

Kateri, whose health had always been mediocre, became aware at the beginning of 1680 that she was seriously ill. On the Tuesday of Holy Week she received the last sacrament. The next day, 17 April, at barely 24 years of age, she passed away very easily while uttering the names of Jesus and Mary.

After her death Father Cholenec* observed that Kateri's features, which had been marked by smallpox, had become remarkably beautiful. In consequence of conspicuous favours obtained through her intercession, there soon sprang up a strong devotion to her. In 1688 Bishop Saint-Vallier [La Croix*], the second bishop of Quebec, called her "the Geneviève of Canada," a theme that Chateaubriand was to develop in *Les Natchez*. In 1744 Father Charlevoix* wrote that she was "universally regarded as the Protectress of Canada." Devotion to the Venerable Kateri Tekakwitha has spread to Canada, the United States, and throughout the world. Each year sees more pilgrimages made to Auriesville and to the Saint-François-Xavier mission at Caughnawaga, where her relics are preserved.

Since her death about 50 biographies of the Venerable Kateri Tekakwitha have appeared in some 10 languages.

Henri Béchard

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

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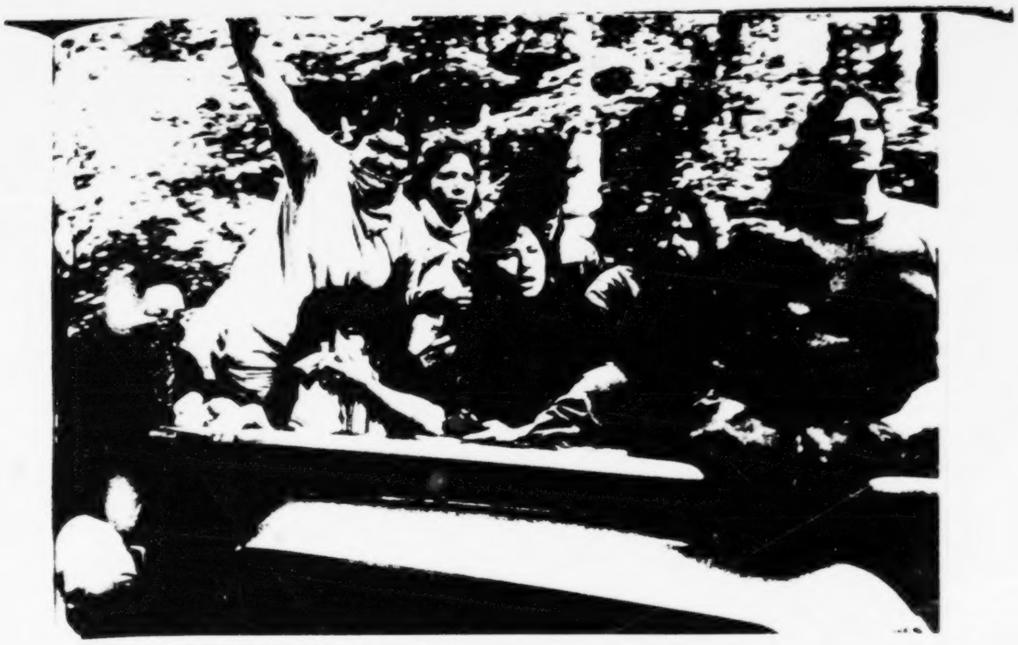
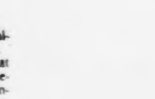


Mohawk women moments after shoot out in the Pines
July 11, 1990
Photo credit: John Kenney, Montreal Gazette

THE GAZETTE SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1992

Who owns the North?



Aboriginal title to a vast territory could become an explosive issue in the debate over Quebec independence

SARAH SCOTT
THE GAZETTE

IT COULD turn into one of the most explosive issues raised by Quebec independence. And although most Quebecers dismiss the possibility, the issue just won't go away.

It's about the Quebec North — the more than million square kilometres of sparsely populated land, rivers and lakes, a vast tract that's bigger than Ontario and nearly twice the size of France. That's the territory encompassed by the historic James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement of 1975.

What would happen to it if Quebec were to separate? Whose land is it, anyway?

The Cree say it's theirs — at least the southern half below the 57th parallel where they have lived, hunted and trapped for thousands of years. Led by Grand Chief Matthew Coon-Come, the 10,000 Cree say that if Quebec separates, they'll decide whether the homeland they call *Eenou Astchee* — the people's land — will remain in Canada, be part of an independent Quebec, or even form a new state.

And yesterday, Coon-Come began to spell out what an independent Quebec will have to promise if it wants to keep the North: One condition will be a guarantee of no more hydro-electric megaprojects on Cree land.

Squarely inside the borders of that Cree homeland are the massive James Bay power installations, which generate nearly half of the electricity Quebec creates, and the vast untapped hydro potential of other northern rivers.

The territory also encompasses the city of Val d'Or, with a mostly non-native population of 22,252. In all, about 110,000 non-natives live in the Quebec North.

Sovereignists say it's inconceivable that an independent Quebec could lose the North. That land belongs to Quebec, no matter what, they say. Once the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, the North was given to Quebec by Canada in two chunks, in 1898 and 1912.

Both the Parti Québécois and the Liberal government insist that any historic land rights the natives might have had were wiped out when the Cree and the Inuit signed the James Bay agreement.

The nearly 7,000 Inuit who live in the northern part of the territory are not as radical and have closer ties to the Quebec government. Speaking for the Inuit, Senator Charlie Watt said his people can't imagine forming a sovereign state.

Most experts agree that borders don't change when new countries are born, unless people are willing to go to war.

Yet in the past year, the Cree have begun to gain support, at least in academic circles. Not all Cree supporters believe the Cree homeland can be separated from Quebec.

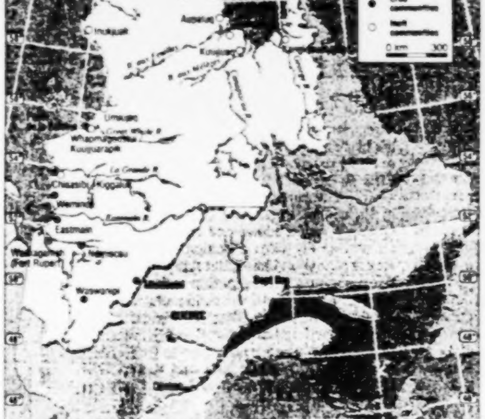
But even assuming that the North stays in Quebec, a growing number of experts think an independent Quebec would have to make a deal with the natives on how the North is to be managed if it wants to win international approval for its new sovereign status.

Satisfaction of the natives' claims to self-determination could even become "a condition for the recognition of the sovereign Quebec state," Université de Montréal professor Daniel Turp argued in Le Devoir last year.

But most Quebec sovereignists aren't worried because they're so sure the borders won't change.

So Coon-Come faced a skeptical audience when he travelled to Quebec City in late Febraury to make his case before the National Assembly all-party committee on sovereignty.

Coon-Come's task was to explain why the Cree think they can determine the political future of "their land," even after signing the James Bay deal.



Cree Grand Chief Matthew Coon-Come, left, and Executive Chief Romeo Saganash show a book on the North to National Assembly last month.

To the Quebec government, the Cree clearly signed away their rights in Paragraph 2.1:

"In consideration of the rights and benefits herein set forth in favor of the James Bay Crees and the Inuit of Quebec, the James Bay Crees and the Inuit of Quebec hereby cede, release, surrender and convey all their native claims, rights, titles and interests, whatever they may be, in and to the land in the Territory and in Quebec, and Quebec and Canada accept such surrender."

For his appearance before the committee, Coon-Come was wearing an embroidered moosehide jacket over his conservative blue suit. The skin was cut from a moose Coon-Come shot last year on his annual March trip to his family hunting ground north of Mistassini. He makes the trip each year with his wife, Maryann, and five children, including a one-year-old baby. (Dried moss replaces diapers during the week of camping in sub-zero temperatures.)

Thousands of years of hunting, trapping and fishing in the North give the Cree the right as a people to decide what to do with the land, Coon-Come told the committee.

He argued that the Cree, like the Québécois, have the right to self-determination — to decide whether to stay in an independent Quebec — because, like the Québécois, they are a people. The right to self-determination "is not something that can be extinguished," he said.

"Rather it is a right that we (Cree and Québécois) both have as peoples, just as a human being has a right to live and breathe."

Then Coon-Come argued that Cree consent is required for any change to the constitutionally entrenched James Bay deal. That deal, he said, would be altered by the independence of Quebec.

"This does not necessarily mean that the Cree will leave with Northern Quebec should Quebec declare its independence," he said. The Cree are not opposed to Quebec independence or to a major shakeup of confederation. They simply insist that none of those changes can apply to the Cree without Cree consent.

The Cree argument that they have the same right as Quebec does to self-determination has received some support from the likes of Gordon Robertson, Ottawa's former top bureaucrat. "If Quebec can accede to self-determination why could the (aboriginal) peoples not do the same?" he has asked.

But Robertson is still in the minority on this point.

Believers in the Cree right to self-determination "must accept the possibility you don't have any Canada at all other than a checkerboard of white enclaves and a checkerboard of Indian enclaves," said Richard Van Loon, assistant deputy minister in the Indian and Northern Affairs Department.

What's more, the Cree don't have what it takes to form a country so they can't have the right to determine the political future of their land, said Université Laval professor Henri Brun.

To form a country, he said, you need a people, a territory, a government and the recognition of other countries. Even if the Cree could meet the first three tests, which Brun doubts, they'd have a hard time getting recognized by the nations of the world.

Expert opinion is divided on whether Cree consent would be legally required to change the terms of the James Bay deal if Quebec separates.

But law is one thing, political reality is another.

Although the Cree have a weak case in law, Brun admits that "politically, the Cree are right."

Both Brun and Turp think the Cree could persuade countries to delay recognition of an independent Quebec until it deals with the native claims.

For one thing, Canada has a legal responsibility to look after the interests of the natives. It could insist that Quebec deal with native concerns before it recognizes Quebec independence.

Perhaps that is why the Parti Québécois has gone so far to assure the Cree and other natives in Quebec that their constitutional rights will be protected, even expanded, in an independent Quebec.

PQ constitutional critic Jacques Brassard promised Coon-Come at the committee meeting that natives would help to write the chapter on aboriginal rights in the Quebec constitution. He also promised unspecified improvements to the James Bay deal.

The PQ went to considerable lengths in its 1991 program to promise that native "nations" will be able to govern themselves.

But, Brassard told Coon-Come, "I must be frank. . . . The borders of the Quebec state are untouchable."

Will the Cree insist that their right to self-determination be recognized before they even begin talking? That will depend on the decision the Cree general assembly will make this summer, Coon-Come said.

But once negotiations begin with Quebec, the Cree's key demand will be be more control over resources.

"We feel we own the natural resources," the grand chief said.

What could that potentially mean?

A constitutional guarantee of no more megaprojects like the planned Great Whale power plant, Coon-Come told an environmental review committee in Montreal yesterday.

"A total say on the development of the North, which includes hydroelectric development," Cree ambassador Ted Moses said in an interview.

They could even tax revenues on the dams that are generating electricity now, Moses added.

Goose Camp

It is seven o'clock. The women are sitting in the teepee preparing dinner as they wait for the men to return.

As we arrive on snowmobiles, a flock of geese soar across a sky which is red form the setting sun.

I enter the cabin and lie down on my sleeping bag, exhausted from my long day of hunting. Feeling the rumble of my stomach and hearing the laughter coming from next door, I get up and walk towards the teepee.

The night air is crisp with the sweet smell of spring.

I notice a fox sniffing at our bags just outside the cabin. With hunched shoulders and a startled look on his face, his eyes meet mine.

We both pause for a minute.

As we stare into each others eyes, the fox seems to relax.

Without warning he runs into the woods, leaving nothing but his faint scent and footprints in the snow.

The teepee is filled with the mouth-watering smell of goose cooking over the open fire.

My grandfather is telling a story from his childhood.

The elder women are giggling and telling funny stories.

As I lie down, my mother begins to play with my hair.

All the men laugh at my grandfather's story. At this reaction, he begins another.

My aunt rocks her baby in a small hammock.

I hear the crunching of snow outside and think of the fox.

The baby begins to cry, immediately drawing everyone's attention.

Resting my head on my mother's lap, I gaze at the small opening in the roof of the teepee.

The smoke from the fire dances around the top of the tent until it reaches a certain point. Then it floats straight out the opening.

A few sparks rise with the smoke and then die in the cold night air.

My sister brushes my grandmother's long hair.

My great aunt removes the hanging geese from over the fire and places them in pots.

While she carves them, we clean up.

After dinner we drowsily return to the cabin, wash and crawl into our sleeping bags.

My grandfather begins to sing.

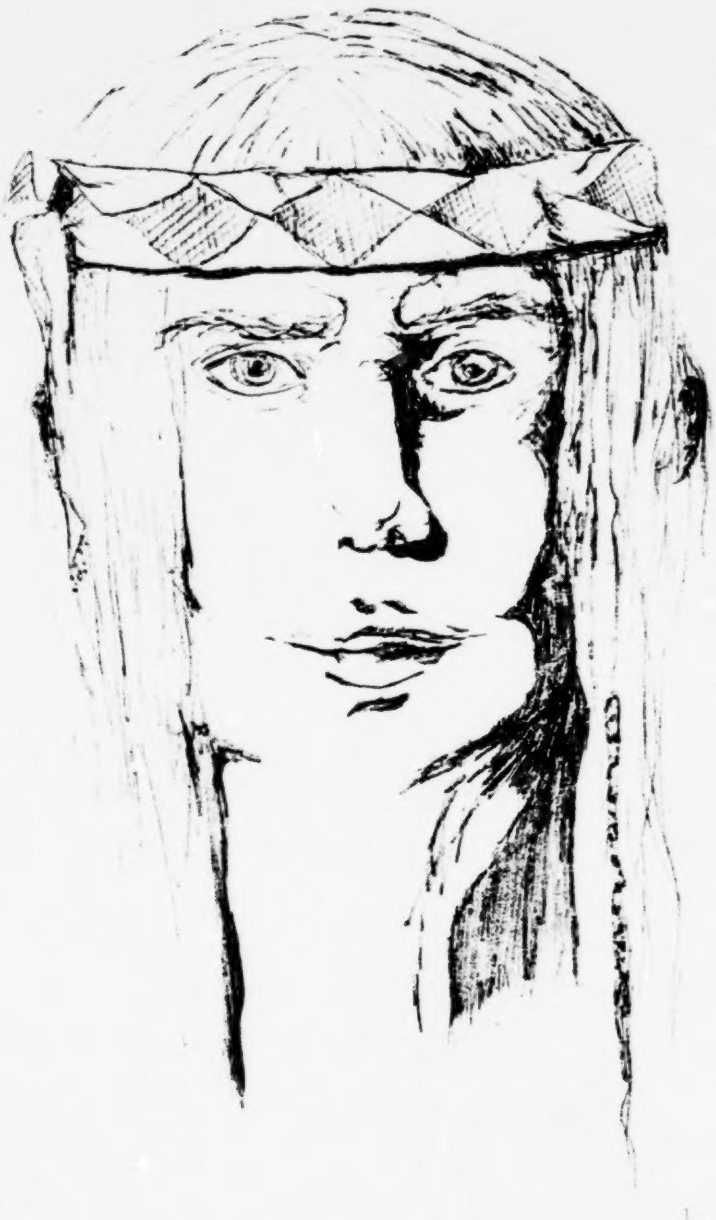
His song tells about the Indians' relationships with the animals and the plants.

A few people start to snore.

Again I hear the sound of the fox outside and with his image in my head I slowly fall asleep.

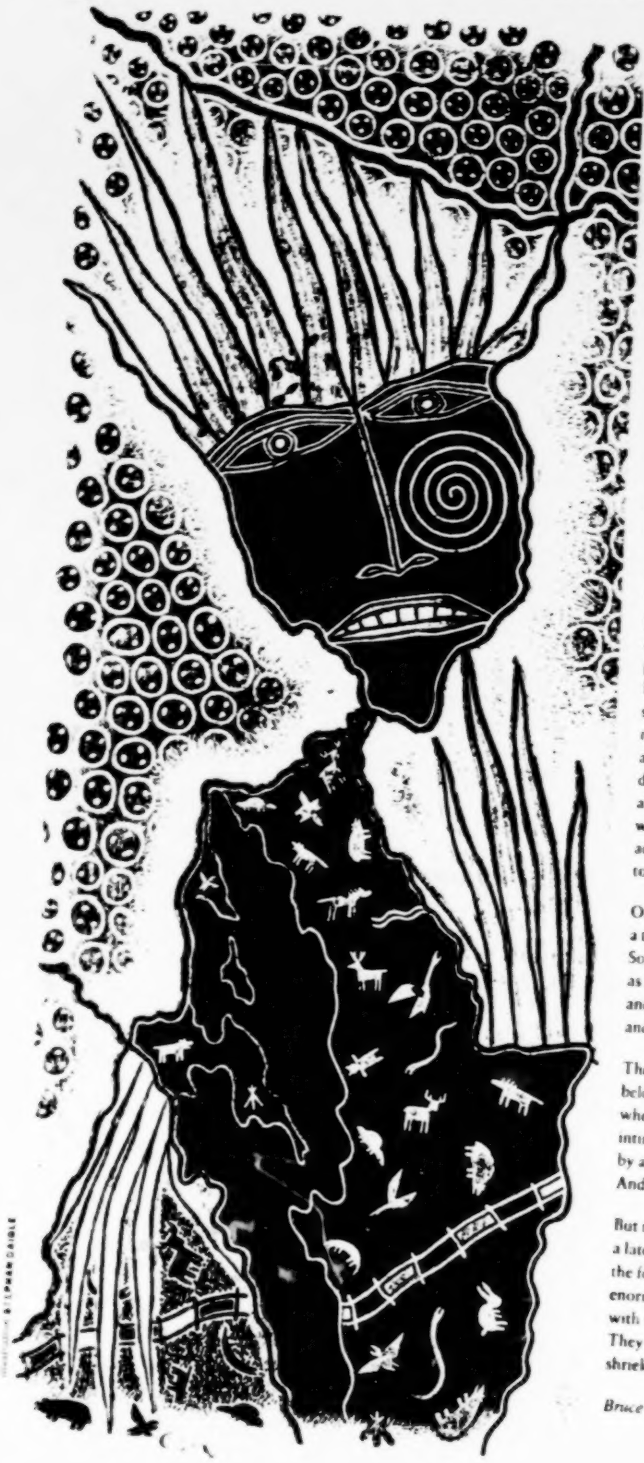
Jamie Pashagumskum - Form V

FROM: INSCAPE - BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC



FROM: INSCAPE - BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC

SOCIAL STUDIES



STEPHAN DAIGLE

"This is your history," said the teacher of it.
And it was. So, now, is she,
passing around her portrait of a Cree
Indian in a top hat. Any child could see
how meticulously bad that drawing was:
a face like a heraldic shield,
with stuck-on eyes and cheeks of pencil fuzz;
a mouth of line, and, dangling beneath,
a full Goidelic alphabet of teeth.
In hands like dinner forks it seemed to hold
a strip of parchment, sumptuously scrolled,
and this, Miss Ward revealed to us, revealed,
in Bible Gothic, signed with an x and sealed,
how Indians had given up the deeds
to our dominion, in return for beads.

Beside the blackboard, maps were tacked
which showed the world cut up like orange rind,
sliced and sectioned, airbrushed, dotted lined
and crammed with calculations to distract
each young, impressionable mind
from the corrupt, the riotously inexact
contours of unornamented fact.
For there on the grid, like a spilled drink:
the land of Canada, vast and milkshake pink,
pocked with lakes spattered with islands that had lakes,
a pattern of mistakes within mistakes,
profusely annotated with the names of towns:
Manigotagan, Flin Flon, Churchill Downs,
stuck like mayflies in a web of red
roads and rails, unravelling like thread
among the moraines and glacier melts,
dust bowls, tree lines, lichen belts,
along the flumes and gravel beds
where European traders packed their pelts
across our atlas, laying traps
to capture beavers when there were no maps.

Our history, I'll be honest, is at most
a theory which the facts do not confute.
Some people came from somewhere to a coast
as ragged as the salt line on a boot,
and pitched their cabins in the wilderness,
and did the things that somehow led to this.

The country I live in is a patch of thorns
below a culvert in a sunken plot
where burly geese with necks like flugelhorns
intimidate the pigeons and are shot
by a district sales manager named Russ.
And that's it. Our lives, our landscape, us.

But near the train yard, where I catch my bus,
a late October frost has clenched the ground,
the football field is hard as frozen meat,
enormous gulls are swaggering around
with snowflakes on their orange rubber feet.
They cruise through stubble with their beaks ajar
shrieking that what they are they are they are.

Bruce Taylor

I am a chief, but my power to make war
is gone, and the only weapon left to me
is speech. It is only with tongue and speech
that I can fight my people's war.

Already signs of new life are arising
among my people after our sad winter
has passed. We have discarded our broken
arrows and our empty quivers, for we know
what served us in the past can never serve
us again.

Chief Dan George, *My Heart Soars*, 91, 78

'A people without history is like wind on the buffalo grass.'

Sioux proverb

MODULE 2

Module 2

CANADIAN SOCIETY DURING THE FRENCH REGIME

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE COLONY.

Terminal Objectives

The pupil should be able:

2.1 To describe and explain the settlement and economic activities of the Canadian colony.

2.2 To describe the structure of Canadian society at the time.

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

The fur trade represents only one aspect of the French presence in America. It alone does not explain the existence of a French majority in Québec today. In order to understand this fact, life in the small St. Lawrence colony must be examined. The French Empire disappeared with the Conquest, yet in the seigneuries and communities along the river, men and women remained who adapted their French heritage to the North American setting. These individuals thus created a distinct society, bequeathing a legacy which has been passed on and evolved through to the present time.

This module lends itself well to the study of local history. By observing and analyzing the traces of the French Regime in his environment today, the pupil should become aware of this unique heritage and of the need for it to be preserved.

We come now to an enterprise as singular in its character as it proved important in its results.

At La Flèche, in Anjou, dwelt one Jérôme le Royer de la Dauversière, receiver of taxes. His portrait shows us a round, *bourgeois* face, somewhat heavy perhaps, decorated with a slight moustache, and redeemed by bright and earnest eyes. On his head he wears a black skull-cap; and over his ample shoulders spreads a stiff white collar, of wide expanse and studious plainness. Though he belonged to the *noblesse*, his look is that of a grave burgher, of good renown and sage deportment. Dauversière was, however, an enthusiastic devotee, of mystical tendencies, who whipped himself with a scourge of small chains till his shoulders were one wound, wore a belt with more than twelve hundred sharp points, and invented for himself other torments, which filled his confessor with admiration.[1] One day, while at his devotions, he heard an inward voice commanding him to become the founder of a new Order of hospital nuns; and he was further ordered to establish, on the island called Montreal, in Canada, a hospital, or Hôtel-Dieu, to be conducted by these nuns. But Montreal was a wilderness, and the hospital would have no patients. Therefore, in order to supply them, the island must first be colonized. Dauversière was greatly perplexed. On the one hand, the voice of Heaven must be obeyed; on the other, he had a wife, six children, and a very moderate fortune.[2]

Dauversière pondered the revelation he had received; and the more he pondered, the more was he convinced that it came from God. He therefore set out for Paris, to find some means of accomplishing the task assigned him. Here, as he prayed before an image of the Virgin in the church of Notre-Dame, he fell into an ecstasy, and beheld a vision. "I should be false to the integrity of history," writes his biographer, "if I did not relate it here." And he adds, that the reality of this celestial favor is past doubting, inasmuch as Dauversière himself told it to his daughters. Christ, the Virgin, and St. Joseph appeared before him. He saw them distinctly. Then he heard Christ ask three times of his Virgin Mother, *Where can I find a faithful servant?* On which, the Virgin, taking him (Dauversière) by the hand, replied, *See, Lord, here is that faithful servant!* — and Christ, with a benignant smile, received him into his service, promising to bestow on him wisdom and strength to do his work.[1] From Paris he went to the neighboring chateau of Meudon, which overlooks the valley of the Seine, not far from St. Cloud. Entering the gallery of the old castle, he saw a priest approaching him. It was Olier. Now we are told that neither of these men had ever seen or heard of the other; and yet, says the pious historian, "impelled by a kind of inspiration, they knew each other at once, even to the depths of their hearts; saluted each other by name, as we read of St. Paul, the Hermit, and St. Anthony, and of St. Dominic and St. Francis; and ran to embrace each other, like two friends who had met after a long separation."[1]

"Monsieur," exclaimed Olier, "I know your design, and I go to commend it to God at the holy altar."

And he went at once to say mass in the chapel. Dauversière received the communion at his hands; and then they walked for three hours in the park, discussing their plans. They were of one mind, in respect both to objects and means; and when they parted, Olier gave Dauversière a hundred louis, saying, "This is to begin the work of God."

They proposed to found at Montreal three religious communities, — *three* being the mystic number, — one of secular priests to direct the colonists and convert the Indians, one of nuns to nurse the sick, and one of nuns to teach the Faith to the children, white and red. To borrow their own phrases, they would plant the banner of Christ in an abode of desolation and a haunt of demons; and to this end a band of priests and women were to invade the wilderness, and take post between the fangs of the Iroquois. But first they must make a colony, and to do so must raise money. Olier had pious and wealthy penitents; Dauversière had a friend, the Baron de Fancamp, devout as himself and far richer. Anxious for his soul, and satisfied that the enterprise was an inspiration of God, he was eager to bear part in it. Olier soon found three others; and the six together formed the germ of the Society of Notre-Dame de Montreal. Among them they raised the sum of seventy-five thousand livres, equivalent to about as many dollars at the present day.[1]

***SOURCE:* THE JESUITES IN**
NORTH AMERICA IN THE
17th CENTURY
FRANCIS PARKMAN
-1867-

The island of Montreal belonged to Lauson, former president of the great company of the Hundred Associates; and, as we have seen, his son had a monopoly of fishing in the St. Lawrence. Dauversière and Fancamp, after much diplomacy, succeeded in persuading the elder Lauson to transfer his title to them; and, as there was a defect in it, they also obtained a grant of the island from the Hundred Associates, its original owners, who, however, reserved to themselves its western extremity as a site for a fort and storehouses.[1] At the same time, the younger Lauson granted them a right of fishery within two leagues of the shores of the island, for which they were to make a yearly acknowledgment of ten pounds of fish. A confirmation of these grants was obtained from the King. Dauversière and his companions were now *seigneurs* of Montreal. They were empowered to appoint a governor, and to establish courts, from which there was to be an appeal to the Supreme Court of Quebec, supposing such to exist. They were excluded from the fur-trade, and forbidden to build castles or forts other than such as were necessary for defence against the Indians.

Their title assured, they matured their plan. First they would send out forty men to take possession of Montreal, intrench themselves, and raise crops. Then they would build a house for the priests, and two convents for the nuns. Meanwhile, Olier was toiling at Vaugirard, on the outskirts of Paris, to inaugurate the seminary of priests, and Dauversière at La Flèche, to form the community of hospital nuns. How the school nuns were provided for we shall see hereafter. The colony, it will be observed, was for the convents, not the convents for the colony.

The Associates needed a soldier-governor to take charge of their forty men; and, directed as they supposed by Providence, they found one wholly to their mind. This was Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a devout and valiant gentleman, who in long service among the heretics of Holland had kept his faith intact, and had held himself resolutely aloof from the license that surrounded him. He loved his profession of arms, and wished to consecrate his sword to the Church. Past all comparison, he is the manliest figure that appears in this group of zealots. The piety of the design, the miracles that inspired it, the adventure and the peril, all combined to charm him; and he eagerly embraced the enterprise. His father opposed his purpose; but he met him with a text of St. Mark, "There is no man that hath left house or brethren or sisters or father for my sake, but he shall receive an hundred-fold." On this the elder Maisonneuve, deceived by his own worldliness, imagined that the plan covered some hidden speculation, from which enormous profits were expected, and therefore withdrew his opposition.[1]

**SOURCE: THE JESUITES IN
NORTH AMERICA IN THE
17th CENTURY
FRANCIS PARKMAN
-1867-**

MADEMOISELLE MANCE.

Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance was born of an honorable family of Nogent-le-Roi, and in 1640 was thirty-four years of age. These Canadian heroines began their religious experiences early. Of Marie de l'Incarnation we read, that at the age of seven Christ appeared to her in a vision;[1] and the biographer of Mademoiselle Mance assures us, with admiring gravity, that, at the same tender age, she bound herself to God by a vow of perpetual chastity.[2] This singular infant in due time became a woman, of a delicate constitution, and manners graceful, yet dignified. Though an earnest devotee, she felt no vocation for the cloister; yet, while still "in the world," she led the life of a nun. The Jesuit *Relations*, and the example of Madame de la Peltrie, of whom she had heard, inoculated her with the Canadian enthusiasm, then so prevalent; and, under the pretence of visiting relatives, she made a journey to Paris, to take counsel of certain priests. Of one thing she was assured: the Divine will called her to Canada, but to what end she neither knew nor asked to know; for she abandoned herself as an atom to be borne to unknown destinies on the breath of God. At Paris, Father St. Jure, a Jesuit, assured her that her vocation to Canada was, past doubt, a call from Heaven; while Father Rapin, a Récollet, spread abroad the fame of her virtues, and introduced her to many ladies of rank, wealth, and zeal. Then, well supplied with money for any pious work to which she might be summoned, she journeyed to Rochelle, whence ships were to sail for New France. Thus far she had been kept in ignorance of the plan with regard to Montreal; but now Father La Place, a Jesuit, revealed it to her. On the day after her arrival at Rochelle, as she entered the Church of the Jesuits, she met Dauversière coming out. "Then," says her biographer, "these two persons, who had never seen nor heard of each other, were enlightened supernaturally, whereby their most hidden thoughts were mutually made known, as had happened already with M. Olier and this same M. de la Dauversière."[1] A long conversation ensued between them; and the delights of this interview were never effaced from the mind of Mademoiselle Mance. "She used to speak of it like a seraph," writes one of her nuns, "and far better than many a learned doctor could have done."[2]

She had found her destiny. The ocean, the wilderness, the solitude, the Iroquois, — nothing daunted her. She would go to Montreal with Maisonneuve and his forty men. Yet, when the vessel was about to sail, a new and sharp misgiving seized her. How could she, a woman, not yet bereft of youth or charms, live alone in the forest, among a troop of soldiers? Her scruples were relieved by two of the men, who, at the last moment, refused to embark without their wives, — and by a young woman, who, impelled by enthusiasm, escaped from her friends, and took passage, in spite of them, in one of the vessels.

All was ready; the ships set sail; but Olier, Dauversière, and Fancamp remained at home, as did also the other Associates, with the exception of Maisonneuve and Mademoiselle Mance. In the following February, an impressive scene took place in the Church of Notre Dame, at Paris. The Associates, at this time numbering about forty-five,[1] with Olier at their head, assembled before the altar of the Virgin, and, by a solemn ceremonial, consecrated Montreal to the Holy Family. Henceforth it was to be called *Villemarie de Montreal*,[2] — a sacred town, reared to the honor and under the patronage of Christ, St. Joseph, and the Virgin,

SOURCE: ***THE JESUITES IN***
NORTH AMERICA IN THE
17th CENTURY
FRANCIS PARKMAN
-1867-

She was the daughter of a respectable tradesman, and was now twenty-two years of age. Her portrait has come down to us; and her face is a mirror of frankness, loyalty, and womanly tenderness. Her qualities were those of good sense, conscientiousness, and a warm heart. She had known no miracles, ecstasies, or trances; and though afterwards, when her religious susceptibilities had reached a fuller development, a few such are recorded of her, yet even the Abbé Faillon, with the best intentions, can credit her with but a meagre allowance of these celestial favors. Though in the midst of visionaries, she distrusted the supernatural, and avowed her belief, that, in His government of the world, God does not often set aside its ordinary laws. Her religion was of the affections, and was manifested in an absorbing devotion to duty. She had felt no vocation to the cloister, but had taken the vow of chastity, and was attached, as an *externe*, to the Sisters of the Congregation of Troyes, who were fevered with eagerness to go to Canada. Marguerite, however, was content to wait until there was a prospect that she could do good by going; and it was not till the year 1653, that, renouncing an inheritance, and giving all she had to the poor, she embarked for the savage scene of her labors. To this day, in crowded school-rooms of Montreal and Quebec, fit monuments of her unobtrusive virtue, her successors instruct the children of the poor, and embalm the pleasant memory of Marguerite Bourgeoys. In the martial figure of Maisonneuve, and the fair form of this gentle nun, we find the true heroes of Montreal.[1]

SOURCE: THE JESUITES IN
NORTH AMERICA IN THE
17th CENTURY
FRANCIS PARKMAN
-1867-

Edict for the Creation of the Sovereign Council of Quebec.

Louis, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre, to all present and to come, Health. The property of the Country of New France, which did belong to a Company of our subjects established to found Colonies there by virtue of concessions granted to them by the Treaty executed the 29th April 1628, by the late King, Our most honored Lord and Father of Glorious memory, having been ceded to us by a contract voluntarily made by those interested in said Company, in Our favor the 24th February last; in order to promote the interests of the said countries and to cause, at the same time, those who inhabit them to experience the same repose and happiness Our other subjects enjoy, since it hath pleased God to grant us Peace, We have deemed it expedient to provide for the establishment of Justice, as being the commencement and a preamble absolutely necessary for the due administration of affairs, and for the security of government, the stability of which depends as much on the maintenance of the laws and of Our ordinances as on the strength of Our arms; and being well informed that the distance of places is too great to admit of a remedy from hence in all matters with the requisite diligence, the circumstances of said affairs being ordinarily changed when Our orders arrive on the spot, and that the conjuncture and evils require prompter remedies than those We can apply to them from so great a distance; We have considered that we could not adopt a better resolution than to establish a regulated Justice and a Sovereign Council in said Country for the encouragement of law, the maintenance and support of the good, the chastisement of the wicked, and the keeping each within his duty, causing the observance as much as possible there, of the same form of justice as obtains in Our Kingdom, and the said Sovereign Council to be composed of a number of officers suitable for its functions. Be it known that We, for these reasons and others Us moving, by the advice of Our Council at which were the Queen Our most honored Lady and Mother, Our most dear and beloved only brother the Duke of Orleans, Our most dear and beloved Cousin the Prince of Condé, and many other Princes, great and Noble Personages of Our said Council, and of Our certain knowledge, full Power and Royal authority, have created, erected, ordained, established, and by these presents signed by Our hand, create, erect, ordain and establish a sovereign Council in Our said Country of New France, ceded unto Us, as is set forth by the contract of cession from the Company to which the property thereof belonged, to be the said Sovereign Council sitting in Our City of Quebec, reserving, nevertheless, unto Ourselves the power of transferring the said Council to such town and other places of said Country as shall appear to Us good, according to circumstances and occurrences; which Sovereign Council We will to be composed of Our dear and beloved Sieurs de Mezi,[1] Governor representing Our person; de Laval, Bishop of Petrée; Robert, Intendant, and four others whom they shall name and choose conjointly and in concert; and of one, our Attorney to the said Sovereign Council; and they shall cause them to take the oath of fidelity at their hands; which four persons, chosen to fill the offices of Councillors, shall be annually changed or continued as shall be deemed most proper and advantageous by the said Governor, Bishop and Intendant. We have also given and granted, give and grant to the said Sovereign Council, the power to try all civil and criminal cases, to judge sovereignly and in last resort, according to the laws and ordinances of Our Kingdom, and to proceed therein, as much as possible in the manner and form observed and practiced in the precinct of our Court of Parliament at Paris, reserving to ourselves, however, to change, reform and amplify, according to our Sovereign Power the said Laws and ordinances, to derogate from and abolish them, to make new or such Regulations, Statutes and constitutions as We shall consider most useful for Our service and for the good of Our subjects of the said Country; and inasmuch as there will be need of a Greffier or Secretary for the preservation of the Minutes of arrêts, judgments and other acts and orders of Council, We, in like manner, will that the said Governor, Bishop and Intendant shall appoint such person as they think proper to perform the functions of Greffier and Secretary who, likewise, shall be annually changed or continued according as the said Sieurs shall think fit: We, moreover, will that the four Councillors chosen by the said Governor, Bishop and Intendant be empowered to decide suits and differences of minor consequence and to have an eye upon, and superintend the execution of matters decided by said Council, in order that the said Commissioners obtain a more intimate knowledge of the affairs which shall be proposed therein, reporting thither what they may be instructed by the Syndics of the settlements in said Country, by the inhabitants thereof, strangers, sojourners and others, to whom We will and expect that prompt justice shall be rendered: And in order that those who shall be promoted to the honors, powers, authorities, pre-eminences, privileges and freedoms to said offices appertaining, and to the salaries which shall be thereunto affixed by the schedule We shall cause to be dispatched, shall enjoy said appointments, the officers of said Sovereign Council being unable without Our permission to exercise any other office, have salaries, or receive presents or pensions from whomsoever they may come, other than those which shall be granted them by Us, We give it in command to Sieur de Mezi, Governor, de Laval, Bishop of Petrée, and Robert, Intendant, that this Our present Edict which they have to execute and cause to be executed for the selection by them of said Councillors, Our Attorney and Greffier, these being assembled, shall by them be published and enregistered, point by point, according to its form and tenor, and have the contents thereof observed and obeyed, notwithstanding all obstacles, oppositions or appeals whatsoever if any intervene, We reserve unto Ourselves the cognizance thereof, and have referred and refer the same to the said Councillors of New France, and for this purpose interdict and forbid all Our ancient Courts and Judges. And whereas the present Edict may be required in divers parts of said Country, We will that the same credit be attached to the Copies collated by the Greffier of said Council as to the Original, sealed, however, with the Seal of our Arms, as well as all other the orders decreed by the said Council. We, moreover, command all judges, officers, inhabitants of said Country, sojourners and others to defer to and obey the Arrêts which shall be rendered by Our Sovereign Council, for such is Our pleasure: And in order that it be a matter firm and established forever, We have caused Our Seal to be affixed to these presents, saving in all things in a word Our right and that of others.

Given at Paris in the month of March in the year of Grace 1663, and of our reign the 20th.

Signed, Louis, and lower down By the King, de Lominie. Visa, Seguier. To serve for Letters establishing a Sovereign Council in New France, and sealed with the Great Seal in Green Wax.

LES FILLES DU ROI

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MINISTER COLBERT, MINISTER OF THE MARINE AND MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR COLONIES, BY JEAN TALON.

All the girls sent out this year are married, except about fifteen whom I caused to be distributed among families of character, until the soldiers, who solicit them, have formed some establishment and acquired wherewith to support them. To promote the marriage of those girls I made them a present, as is my custom, of the sum of fitfy livres, Canada currency, in necessaries suitable for their house keeping, in addition to some provisions.

Miss Etienne, appointed their Matron by the Director of the General Hospital, will return to France to take charge of those to be sent this year, should his Majesty have the goodness to let some come; in which case it will be well to recommend strongly that those destined for this country be in no wise naturally deformed; that they have nothing exteriorly repulsive; that they be hale and strong for country work, or at least that they have some aptness for hand-labor. I write in this sense to Mess^{rs} the Directors. Three or four young women of good family (*naissance*) and distinguised for their accomplishments, would tend, perhaps, usefully to attach by marriage some officers who are interested in the Country only by their allowances and the profit of their lands, and who do not become further attached in consequence of disproportion of rank.

The girls sent last year are married, and almost all pregnant or mothers; a proof of the fecundity of this country.

A slight present of one hundred and fifty or two hundred écus to Miss Etienne would be well employed.

Should the King send other young women or widows from Old to New France, it is well that they be provided with a certificate from their Parish Priest, or the Justice of their place of abode, to the effect that they are free and in condition to marry. Without this, the Clergy here object to confer this sacrament on them; indeed, not without reason, two or three marriages having been acknowledged here. The same precaution might be observed regarding widowers; and that ought to be the business of those who will be entrusted with the passengers.

Speaking of girls, we ought not lose sight of the comfort of the hired laborers so very necessary in this country, both as assistants in their work to the farmers who are at their ease, and as new Colonists after the expiration of their ordinary term of three years.

Done at Quebec, this tenth of Nov^{ber}, 1670 TALON.

In a letter to Colbert, Minister of the Marine and the Minister responsible for colonies, Jean Talon urges that King Louis XIV take direct control of the colony, New France.

.. in order to give you a rough sketch, I have the honour to tell you that Canada is a very vast extent ... the limits so far distant are they from us, and that on the south nothing prevents us from carrying the name and arms of His Majesty as far as Florida, New Sweden, New Holland and New England, and by way of the first of these countries one can pass through to Mexico.

That all this country, watered variously by the St. Lawrence river and by beautiful rivers which flow into its bed from both sides, has communication by means of these same rivers with several native nations rich in furs ...

That the climate, which by reason of its great cold causes apprehension about living in the country, is for all that so salubrious that one is rarely ill and that one lives long here ... The fertility for cereals is apparent to us by the abundant harvest which the cleared and cultivated lands yield each year...

But if His Majesty has regarded this country as a good project in which one can form a great Kingdom and found a monarchy, or at least a very considerable State. I cannot persuade myself that His Majesty will succeed in his design by leaving in other hands than his own the seigneury, the property, the lands, the nomination to cures, and I add even the trade which is the soul of the Plantation claimed.

4 October, 1665

Grand Intendant Jean Talon — Canada's first census-taker.

1991 CENSUS

CENSUS DAY

June 4 • Count Yourself In!

COUNTING SINCE 1666

Since its inception 326 years ago, the Census has remained the single most comprehensive survey of information on the way Canadians live.

Canada's first census occurred in 1666, when the Great Intendant Jean Talon undertook a head count of people of New France. Talon visited many of the colony's homes himself, and his survey counted 3,215 people, excluding aboriginals and royal troops.

The 1666 Census was carried out to stimulate the demographic, economic and social development of the French colony. Designed to gather statistics on the population in general, it was also a survey of families, age, sex, marital status and occupation.

New France conducted 36 more censuses before its last in 1739. By then there were a wide range of questions about crops, livestock, buildings, churches, grist mills, sawmills, firearms and swords.

British authorities did not count the population as often after they took over; the first British-administered census took place in 1765. Others took place in different areas at irregular intervals thereafter. However, by 1851, an act requiring a general census every 10 years was established.

The ***Constitution Act*** *of 1867, formerly called the* ***British North America Act****, established the Dominion of Canada. Hard on its heels came the 1870* ***Census Act****. The* ***Census Act*** *set the tone for all census-taking that followed, and many provisions are still in force. It stipulated that census figures were to determine the number of House of Commons representatives for each of the provinces and territories, and stated that censuses were to take place every 10 years.*

The first Census of the Dominion of Canada, in 1871, enumerated the population of the four original Canadian provinces — Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. After the data were collected, about 50 clerks took two years to manually-compile the results that were published in five bilingual volumes in 1873.

For the 1881 Census, all census-takers were required for the first time to take an oath of secrecy — a pledge still taken today. The same year, the Census was extended to include British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, and afterward to include any new provinces as they were created.

Canada's first permanent Census and Statistics Office was established in 1905. Until that time, the organization for each census had been created from the ground up, then disbanded. In 1915, the office of Dominion Statistician was created, following recommendations of a 1912 review commission. From that, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was created in 1918, and renamed Statistics Canada in 1971.

Quinquennial, or mid-decade, censuses of the Prairie provinces became statutory early in the 20th century. However, by 1956, Canada's rapid economic growth and urbanization meant national demographic information was needed more often. Censuses have taken place every five years since then. The 1986 Census was the fourth national quinquennial Census.

Much has changed since Jean Talon first went door-to-door gathering information first-hand on the people of New France. Today, the Census is Canada's largest peacetime operation. In 1991, it took over 45,000 people to enumerate 26,000,000 people in more than 10 million households.

Canada's post-Confederation demographic history can be split into five distinct periods: two of strong growth and three of low growth. These phases were linked to economic and political factors that influenced natural increase and net migration.

The first high-growth period began around the turn of the century and ended at the beginning of World War I (1914); the second began at the end of World War II (1945) and stretched into the mid-1960s. The three low-growth periods occurred from Confederation to 1900, from the beginning of the Great Depression to the end of World War II, (1930-45) and from the mid-1960s to the present.

Census of Canada. 1666.

Abstract of the Roll of Families in the Colony of New France.

Quebec.	
Five hundred and fifty-five polls,	555
Beaupré.	
Six hundred and seventy-eight,	678
Beauport.	
One hundred and seventy-two,	172
Island of Orleans.	
Four hundred and seventy-one,	471
St. Jean, St. Francois and St. Michael.	
One hundred and fifty-six,	156
Sillery.	
Two hundred and seventeen,	217
Notre Dame des Anges and River St. Charles.	
One hundred and eighteen,	118
Cote de Lauzon.	
Six,	6
Montreal.	
Five hundred and eighty-four,	584
Three Rivers.	
Four hundred and sixty-one,	461
Total,	3418
Return of the number of men capable of bearing arms from 16 to 50 years of age,	1344.

There are, no doubt, some omissions in the Roll of families, which will be corrected during the winter of the present year, 1666.

(signed) Talon.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Dated at *Quebec May* 15. 1684.

Containing an ample Deſcription of the City of Quebec, *and of the Iſland of* Orleans.

SIR,

BEFORE I ſet out for *Monreal*, I had the curioſity to view the Iſland of *Orleans*, which is ſeven Leagues in length, and three in breadth: It extends from over againſt Cape *Tourmente*, to within a League and a half of *Quebec*, at which place the River divides it ſelf into two branches. The Ships ſail through the South Channel; for the North Channel is ſo foul with Shelves and Rocks, that the ſmall Boats can only paſs that way. The Iſland belongs to a General Farmer of *France*, who would make out of it a thouſand Crowns of yearly Rent, if himſelf had the management of it. 'Tis ſurrounded with Plantations, that produce all ſorts of Grain.

Quebec is the Metropolitan of New-*France*,

Quebec is divided into the upper and the lower City. The Merchants live in the latter, for the conveniency of the Harbor; upon which they have built very fine Houſes, three Story high, of a ſort of Stone that's as hard as Marble. The upper or high City is full as populous, and as well adorn'd as the lower.

Quebec ſtands upon a very uneven Ground; and its Houſes are not uniform. The Intendant lives in a [13] bottom, at ſome ſmall diſtance from the ſide of a little River, which by joyning the River of St. *Laurence*, coops up the City in a right Angle. His Houſe is the Palace in which the Soveraign Council aſſembles four times a Week ;

The Soveraign Council is held at *Quebec*. It conſiſts of twelve Counſellors of *Capa y de ſpada*, who are the ſupreme Judicature, and decide all Cauſes without Appeal. The Intendant claims a Right of being Preſident to the Council; but in the Juſtice-Hall the Governour-General places himſelf ſo as to face him, the Judges being ſet on both ſides of them ; ſo that one would think they are both Preſidents.

LETTER FROM A VISITOR TO QUEBEC CITY

The way of travelling in the Winter, whether in Town or Country, is that of Sledges drawn by Horſes; who are ſo inſenſible of the Cold, that I have ſeen fifty or ſixty of 'em in *January* and *February* ſtand in the Snow up to their Breaſt, in the midſt of a Wood, without ever offering to go near their Owner's Houſe. In the Winter-time they travel from *Quebec* to *Monreal* upon the Ice, the River being then frozen over; and upon that occaſion theſe Sledges will run you fifteen Leagues a day. Others have their Sledges drawn by two Maſtiff Dogs, but then they are longer by the way. As for their way of travelling in Summer, I ſhall tranſmit you an Account of it, when I come to be better inform'd. I am told that the People of this Country will go a thouſand Leagues in Canows of Bark; a Deſcription of which you may expect, as ſoon as I have made uſe of 'em. The Eaſterly Winds prevail here commonly in the Spring and Autumn; and the Weſterly have the Aſcendant in Winter and Summer. Adieu Sir: I muſt now make an end of my Letter, for my Matter begins to run ſhort. All I can ſay, is, that as ſoon as I am better inſtructed in what relates to the Commerce, and the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Government of the Country, I'll tranſmit you ſuch exact Memoirs of the ſame, as ſhall give you full ſatisfaction.

I am,
SIR,
Yours, &c.

LETTER FROM A VISITOR TO QUEBEC CITY

TRAVELS
INTO
NORTH AMERICA;
CONTAINING
ITS NATURAL HISTORY, AND
A circumſtantial Account of its Plantations
and Agriculture in general,
WITH THE
CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL AND COMMERCIAL
STATE OF THE COUNTRY,
The MANNERS of the INHABITANTS, and ſeveral curious
and IMPORTANT REMARKS on various Subjects.

BY PETER KALM,
Profeſſor of Oeconomy in the Univerſity of *Aobo* in Swediſh
Finland, and Member of the *Swediſh* Royal Academy of
Sciences.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH
BY JOHN REINOLD FORSTER, F. A. S.
Enriched with a Map, ſeveral Cuts for the Illuſtration of
Natural Hiſtory, and ſome additional Notes.

VOL. III.

LONDON:
Printed for the EDITOR;
And Sold by T. LOWNDES, in Fleet-ſtreet.
MDCCLXXI.

Montreal. *July* 1749.

The women in general are handſome here; they are well bred, and virtuous with an innocent and becoming freedom. They dreſs out very fine on Sundays; and though on the other days they do not take much pains with other parts of their dreſs, yet they are very fond of adorning their heads, the hair of which is always curled and powdered, and ornamented with glittering bodkins and aigrettes. Every day but Sunday, they wear a little neat jacket, and a ſhort petticoat which hardly reaches half the leg, and in this particular they ſeem to imitate the *Indian* women. The heels of their ſhoes are high, and very narrow, and it is ſurprizing how they walk on them. In their knowledge of œconomy, they greatly ſurpaſs the *Engliſh* women in the plantations, who indeed have taken the liberty of throwing all the burthen of houſekeeping upon their huſbands, and ſit in their chairs all day with folded arms.[*] The women in *Canada* on the contrary do not ſpare themſelves, eſpecially among the common people, where they are always in the fields, meadows, ſtables, &c. and do not diſlike any work whatſoever. However, they ſeem rather remiſs in regard to the cleaning of the utenſils, and apartments; for ſometimes the floors, both in the town and country, were hardly cleaned once in ſix months, which is a diſagreeable ſight to one who comes from amongſt the *Dutch* and *Engliſh*, where the conſtant ſcouring and ſcrubbing of the floors, is reckoned as important as the exerciſe of religion itſelf. To prevent the thick duſt, which is thus left on the floor, from being noxious to the health, the women wet it ſeveral times a day, which renders it more conſiſtent; repeating the aſperſion as often as the duſt is dry and riſes again. Upon the whole, however, they are not averſe to the taking a part in all the buſineſs of houſekeeping; and I have with pleaſure ſeen the daughters of the better ſort of people, and of the governor himſelf, not too finely dreſſed, and going into kitchens and cellars, to look that every thing be done as it ought.

THE men are extremely civil, and take their hats off to every perſon indifferently whom they meet in the ſtreets. It is cuſtomary to return a viſit the day after you have received one; though one ſhould have ſome ſcores to pay in one day.

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[*] It ſeems, that for the future, the fair ſex in the *Engliſh* colonies in *North-America*, will no longer deſerve the reproaches Mr. *Kalm* ſtigmatizes them with repeatedly, ſince it is generally reported, that the ladies of late have vied one with another, in providing their families with linen, ſtockings, and home-ſpun cloath of their own making, and that a general ſpirit of induſtry prevails among them at this preſent time. F.

TRAVELS
THROUGH
CANADA,
AND THE
UNITED STATES
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
IN THE YEARS
1806, 1807, & 1808.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES AND ANECDOTES OF SOME OF THE
LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN LAMBERT.

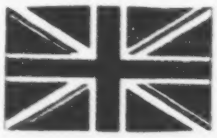
IN TWO VOLUMES.
WITH A MAP AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
VOL. I.

SECOND EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR C. CRADOCK AND W. JOY,
32, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
DOIG AND STIRLING, EDINBURGH; AND M. KEENE, DUBLIN.
1813.

The elderly women still adhere to long waists, full caps, and large clubs of hair behind. Some of the younger branches of the countrywomen are becoming more modern, having imbibed a spirit for dress from the French girls who live in the towns as servants.

The Habitans have almost every resource within their own families. They cultivate flax, which they manufacture into linen; and their sheep supply them with the wool of which their garments are formed. They tan the hides of their cattle, and make them into moccasins and boots. From woollen yarn they knit their own stockings and *bonnets rouges;* and from straw they make their summer hats and bonnets. Besides articles of wearing apparel, they make their own bread, butter, and cheese; their soap, candles, and sugar; all which are supplied from the productions of their farm. They build their own houses, barns, stables, and ovens; make their own carts, wheels, ploughs, harrows, and canoes. In short, their ingenuity, prompted as much by parsimony as the isolated situation in which they live, has provided them with every article of utility and every necessary of life. A Canadian will seldom or never purchase that which he can make himself.



MODULE 3

Module 3

THE CONQUEST AND THE START OF BRITISH RULE

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE EFFECTS OF THE CONQUEST AND OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE COLONY.

Terminal Objectives:

The pupil should be able:

3.1 To explain the causes and immediate effects of the Conquest.

3.2 To describe the main consequences of the American Revolution for the Province of Québec.[1]

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

The Conquest can be explained, apart from military events, in terms of the structural differences between the two imperial and colonial systems which were in conflict in North America. This clash had a decisive influence on the unfolding of events on the continent: It facilitated the achieving of American Independence, which, in turn, reinforced the British character of the territories to the north of the United States. At the heart of this development, the St. Lawrence colony, definitively separated from France, became the Province of Québec, a British colony. Nevertheless, the imminence of the American Revolution prompted the mother country to grant certain concessions to its new colony, thus ensuring the continuance of the French society. Another consequence of the formation of the United States was the influx of the Loyalists, an event which, by upsetting the demographic balance of the Province of Québec, clearly brought to light the difficulties which two different cultures experienced in trying to coexist within the same British colony.

Since 1950, the debate surrounding the interpretation of the Conquest has been the main concern of Québec historiography. The material in this module could be used to sensitize pupils to the different aspects of this issue.

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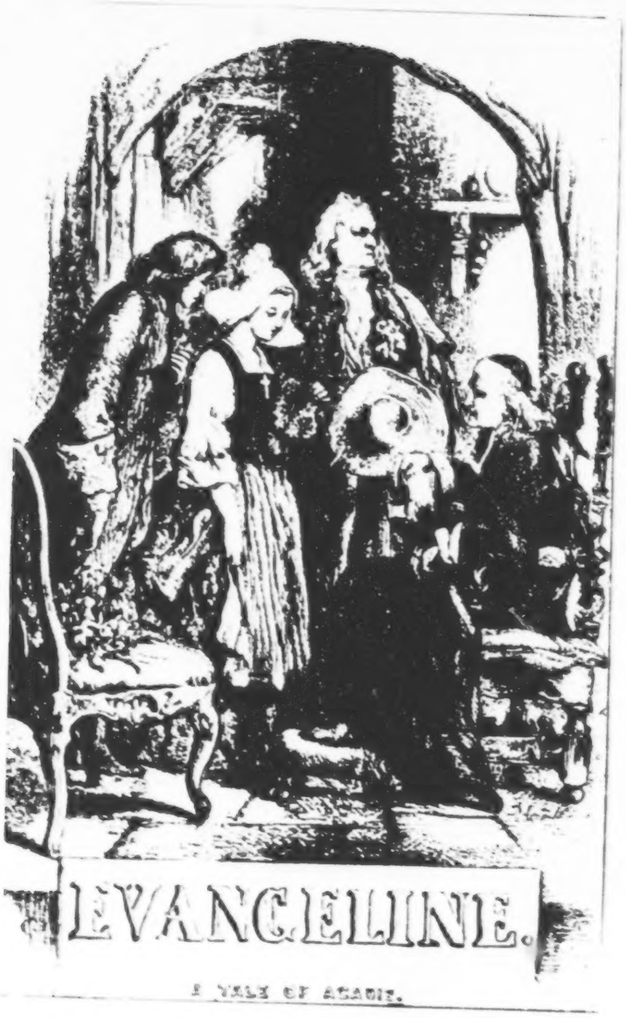
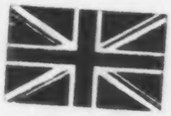
[1] At the time of the British Empire, the term "province" was used to refer to the different colonies in continental America. The political and geographical reality it referred to then was quite different from the one it refers to now.


EVANGELINE.
A TALE OF ACADIE.

BY

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

(EXCERPTS)



Thus dwelt together in love these simple Acadian farmers,—
Dwelt in the love of God and of man. Alike were they free from
Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics.
Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of the owners;
There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance.

'Four days now are passed since the English ships at their anchors
Ride in the Gaspereau's mouth, with their cannon pointed against us.
What their design may be is unknown; but all are commanded
On the morrow to meet in the church, where his Majesty's mandate
Will be proclaimed as law in the land.

Then came the guard from the ships, and marching proudly among them
Entered the sacred portal. With loud and dissonant clangour
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums from ceiling and casement,—
Echoed a moment only, and slowly the ponderous portal
Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the soldiers.
Then uprose their commander, and spake from the steps of the altar,
Holding aloft in his hands, with its seals, the royal commission.
'You are convened this day,' he said, 'by his Majesty's orders.

Clement and kind has he been; but how you have answered his kindness,
Let your own hearts reply! To my natural make and my temper
Painful the task is I do, which to you I know must be grievous.
Yet must I bow and obey, and deliver the will of our monarch;
Namely, that all your lands, and dwellings, and cattle of all kinds
Forfeited be to the crown; and that you yourselves from this province
Be transported to other lands. God grant you may dwell there
Ever as faithful subjects, a happy and peaceable people!
Prisoners now I declare you; for such is his Majesty's pleasure!'
As, when the air is serene in the sultry solstice of summer,
Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly sling of the hailstones

Rang through the house of prayer; and high o'er the heads of the others
Rose, with his arms uplifted, the figure of Basil the blacksmith,
As, on a stormy sea, a spar is tossed by the billows.
Flushed was his face and distorted with passion; and wildly he shouted,—
'Down with the tyrants of England! we never have sworn them allegiance!
Death to these foreign soldiers, who seize on our homes and our harvests!'
More he fain would have said, but the merciless hand of a soldier
Smote him upon the mouth, and dragged him down to the pavement.

Lo! the door of the chancel opened, and Father Felician
Entered, with serious mien, and ascended the steps of the altar

'What is this that ye do, my children? what madness
has seized you?

This is the house of the Prince of Peace, and would
you profane it

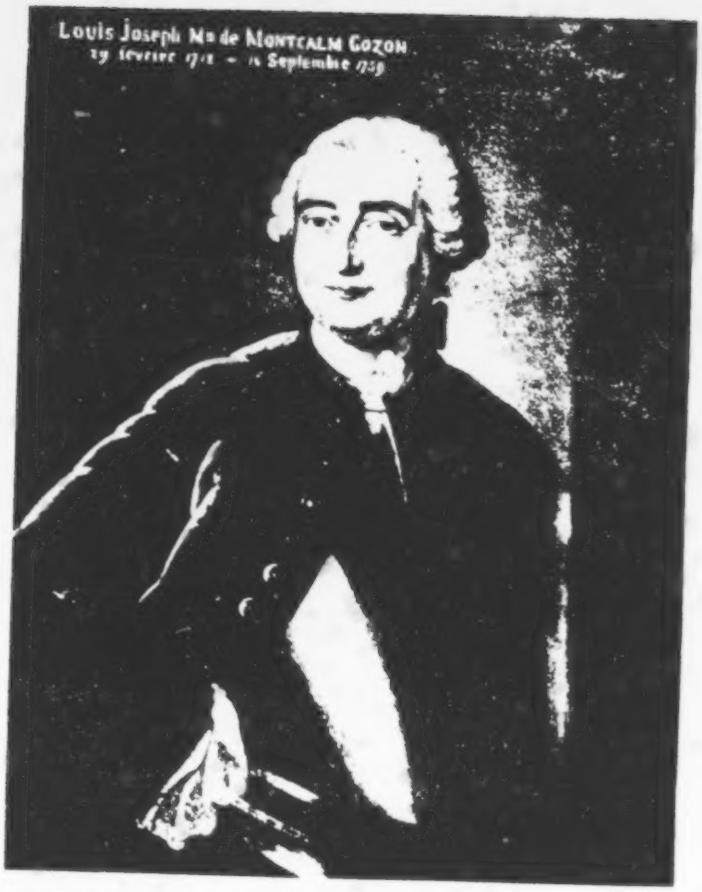
Let us repeat it now, and say, "O Father, forgive
them!"'
Few were his words of rebuke, but deep in the hearts
of his people
Sank they, and sobs of contrition succeeded the passionate outbreak,

Four times the sun had risen and set; and now on the
fifth day

Came from the neighbouring hamlets and farms the
Acadian women,
Driving in ponderous wains their household goods to
the sea-shore,
Pausing and looking back to gaze once more on their
dwellings,

There disorder prevailed, and the tumult and stir of
embarking.
Busily plied the freighted boats; and in the confusion
Wives were torn from their husbands, and mothers, too
late, saw their children
Left on the land, extending their arms, with wildest
entreaties.

It was the month of May. Far down the Beautiful
River,
Past the Ohio shore and past the mouth of the Wabash,
Into the golden stream of the broad and swift Mississippi,
Floated a cumbrous boat, that was rowed by Acadian
boatmen.
It was a band of exiles: a raft, as it were, from the
shipwrecked
Nation, scattered along the coast, now floating together,
Bound by the bonds of a common belief and a common
misfortune;


Louis Joseph Mis de MONTCALM GOZON
29 février 1712 – 14 Septembre 1759

LOUIS JOSEPH DE MONTCALM-GOZON, MARQUIS DE MONTCALM

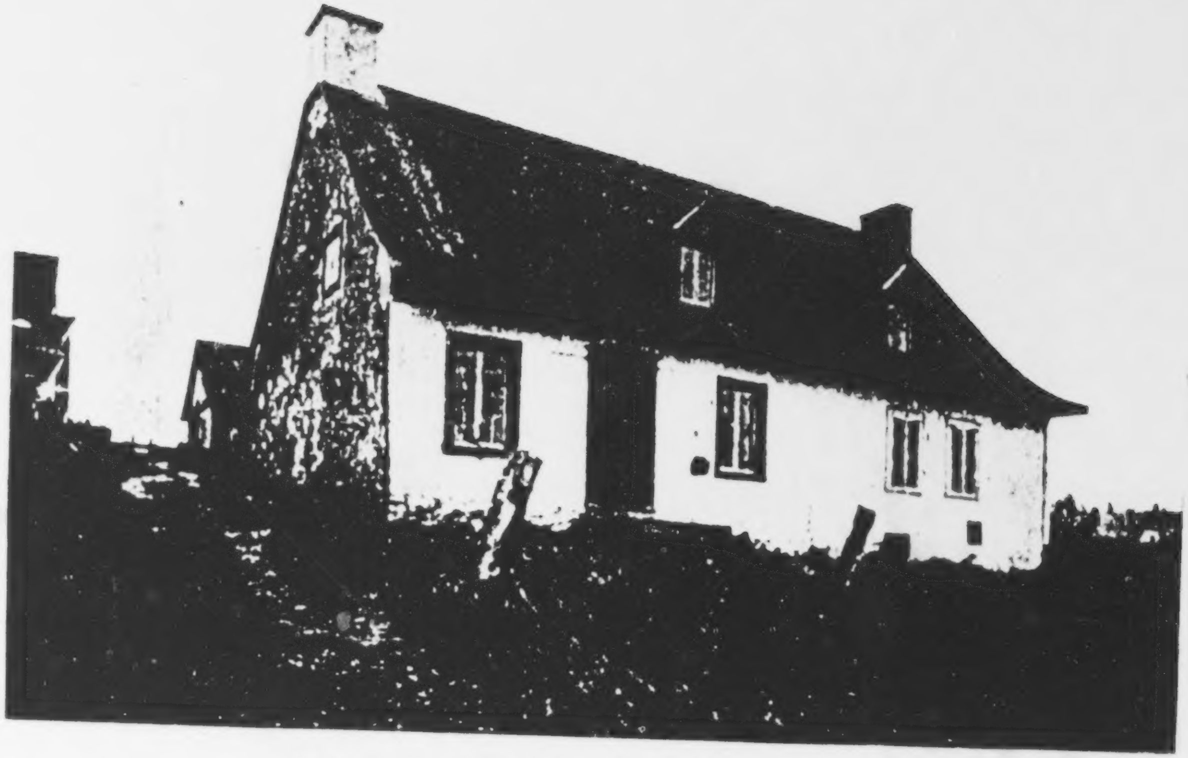
From the painting in the possession of the Marquis de Montcalm

JOHN KNOX "AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AMERICA"
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY 1914

JAMES WOLFE

From the painting by Highmore in the possession of
J. Scobell Armstrong, Nancealverne, Penzance

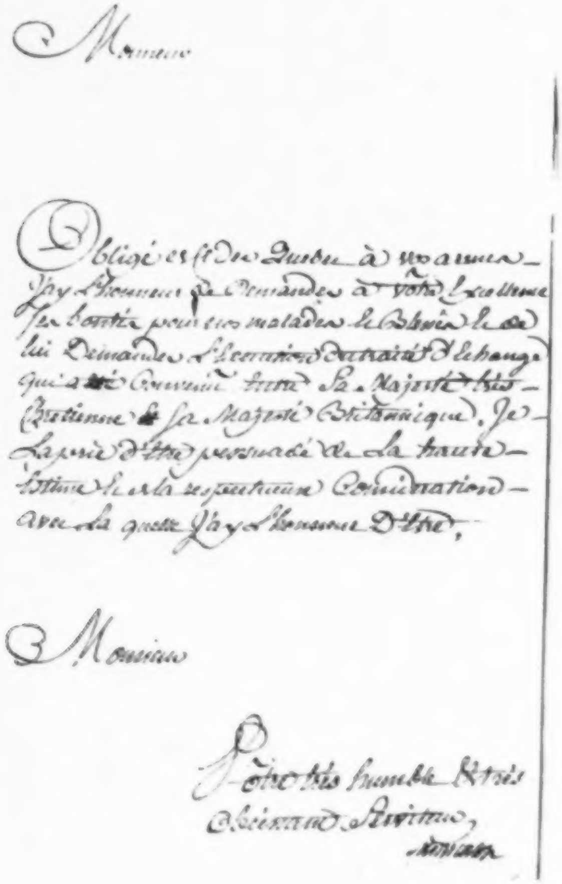
JOHN KNOX "AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AMERICA"
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY 1914



WOLFE'S HOUSE AT MONTMORENCY

From an illustration, published in "Quebec Under Two Flags"

JOHN KNOX "AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AMERICA"
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY 1914



Monsieur

Obligé de ceder Quebec à vos armes —
J'ay l'honneur de demander à votre Excellence
ses bontés pour nos malades et blessés et de
lui demander l'execution du traité d'echange
qui a été convenu entre Sa Majesté Très —
Chretienne et Sa Majesté Britannique. Je —
La prie d'être persuadé de la haute —
estime et de la respectueuse consideration —
avec laquelle j'ay l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur

Votre très humble et très
obeissant serviteur,
Montcalm

FACSIMILE OF MONTCALM'S LETTER TO THE BRITISH COMMANDER AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

(*Translation*)

SIR,

Being compelled to yield Quebec to your arms, I have the honour to ask your Excellency's good offices on behalf of our sick and wounded, and to request the execution of the treaty of exchange arranged between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty. I beg your Excellency to accept my assurance of the high esteem and the respectful consideration with which I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most humble and most
obedient Servant,

MONTCALM

THE DEATH OF JAMES WOLFE

After our late worthy General, of renowned memory, was carried off wounded, to the rear of the front line, he desired those who were about him to lay him down; being asked if he would have [79] a Surgeon? he replied, 'it is needless; it 'is all over with me.' One of them then cried out, 'they run, 'see how they run.' 'Who runs?' demanded our hero, with great earnestness, like a person roused from sleep. The Officer answered, 'The enemy, Sir; Egad they give way 'every-where.' Thereupon the General rejoined, '*Go one of* '*you, my lads, to Colonel Burton—; tell him to march Webb's regi*'*ment with all speed down to Charles's river, to cut off the retreat* '*of the fugitives from the bridge.*' Then, turning on his side, he added, '*Now, God be praised, I will die in peace:*' and thus expired.*

JOHN KNOX "AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AMERICA"
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY 1914

SERGEANT THOMPSON'S DIARY
(THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC 1759)

THE STAR AND COMMERCIAL
ADVERTISER, MAY 1828

1. THE CAPTURE OF FORT LOUISBOURG 1758

«74» Big Ship.

24 Pounder Cannon firing 24 pound balls.

Tiller rudder to steer ship.

Fuzee fusil, musket, gun

We were so closely packed together, there was only room for us to stand up except in the back part of the boat, where the Officers and N.C.O.'s contrived to sit down in the stern sheets. This left no room for rowing so we were taken in tow by a boat from a «74». During this time the French were peppering us with canister shot from a six-gun battery on the heights, while musket balls fired from 24 pounders came whistling about our ears. Nothing could be like it, and as our ships of war kept up a fire upon the batteries to cover our landing, there was a terrific hullabaloo.

One 24 pound shot did a great deal of mischief. It passed under my hams and killed Sergeant McKenzie, who was sitting as close to my left as he could squeeze, and it carried away the basket of his broadsword which, along with the shot, passed through Lieutenant Cuthbert, who was on McKenzie's left, tore his body into shivers, and cut off both legs of one of the two fellows that held the tiller of the boat, who lost an astonishing quantity of blood, and died with the tiller grasped tight in his hand! After doing all this mischief, the shot stuck in the stern post. Although this shot did not touch me, the thighs and calves of my legs were affected and became as black as my hat, and for some weeks I suffered a great deal of pain. But that was nothing - what affected me most was the loss of my captain. Captain Charles Baillie. He was on the opposite side of the boat to me, and as he merely leaned over his head in a gentle manner upon the shoulders of the man next to him. I had no idea that he had been touched, but thought that he was trying to avoid the shot which was coming so thick up on us. So thought the other man, also, but he was struck mortally, and expired without the least struggle. Poor fellow! He was my best friend, and it was to be with him that I had volunteered to come away from Scotland.

During the landing at Louisbourg there was a rascal of a savage on top of a high rock that kept firing at the Boats as they came within his reach, and he kill'd volunteer Fraser of our Regiment who, in order to get his one shilling instead of six pence a day, was acting, like myself as Sergeant, he was a very genteel young man and was to have been commission'd the first vacancy. There sat next to Fraser in the boat, a silly fellow of a Highlander, but who was a good marksman for all that, and not withstanding that there was a positive order not to fire a shot during the landing, he couldn't resist this temptation of having a slap at the Savage. So the silly fellow levels his fuzee at him and in spite of the unsteadiness of the boat, for it was blowing hard at the time, 'afaith he brought him tumbling down like a sack into the water as the matter so turned out, there was not a word said about it, but had it been otherwise he would have had his back scratch'd if not something worse.

This shot was the best I have ever seen.

After a long siege, General Wolfe finds a way up the cliffs at night.

In the leading boat with General Wolfe sat Captain Simon Fraser and Captain Donald Macdonald of the Fraser Highlanders, both French-speaking officers, with other staff officers.

At exactly two a.m., on 13 September, a second lantern was hauled by the main halyards to the topmast shrouds. This was the signal to go, and one after another in orderly succession the flatboats were rowed towards the Foulon. The entire line of boats stretched out for over a distance of a quarter-mile. None of the soldiers at this time was aware of their destination. No one spoke, but there was sound of gunfire in the distance. Rowing on an ebb tide, it took an hour to cover half the distance to the shore.

As the leading boat came abreast of the French outpost beneath Sillery a challenge rang out - «Qui vive?»

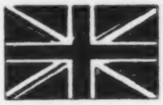
Captain Simon Fraser replied almost at once, «France - et vive le roi!» implying that he belonged to one of the French regiments. The militia sentry again called out, «A quel régiment?» to which Fraser replied, «De la reine.» Again the sentry called, «Pourquoi ne parlez-vous pas plus haut?» Fraser replied, «Tais-toi! Nous serions entendus par les anglais.» At this point another voice from higher up the beach called out, «Laisse-le passer. Ce sont nos gens avec les provisions,» Believing this to be a provision convoy, the sentry let them pass and fell silent - there was no password and he could do nothing in any case from the beach.

Then and there the agile Highlanders led by Captain Simon Fraser of Balnain and Captain Donald Macdonald began their perilous ascent. With muskets slung across their shoulders and broadswords in their teeth, the Frasers swarmed along, clinging on by roots of trees, tufts of grass and projecting rocks, not resting till the summit was reached. Groping their way in the dark, they crossed a rivulet and almost bumped into a sentry who promptly challenged. Macdonald answered in French and said they had been sent from Quebec with a body of troops to «relieve the outpost.» The ruse was no more than momentarily successful, but it gave time for some of the light infantrymen to circle round towards the camp before the sentry took fright and gave the alarm. The startled French-Canadian militiamen came scrambling out of their tents, grabbing at arms, and uncertain of what was happening; and into their midst Wolfe's leading troops stormed, shouting, yelling and lashing out with swords, making enough noise for a whole battalion.

The British line up, the French try to drive them off the cliffs but the British win. Wolfe and Montcalm, the French commander are both killed.

The supporting troops, including the Fraser, Highlanders, were now landed and proceeded in file up the slope. By six o'clock, 4,800 men were on the heights and forming up along a slight ridge facing the Buttes-à-Neveu; from right to left the line of battle consisted of the Louisbourg Grenadiers, the 28th (Gloucestershire Regiment), the 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry, later Oxford and Buckinghamshire), and across the Sillery road, the 47th (Lancashire Regiment, the 78th Fraser Highlanders and the 58th (Rutlandshire Regiment, later Northamptonshire).

At ten a.m. the French started to advance. They consisted of the Colony Regulars, the Militia Sharpshooters, La Sarre and Languedoc, the Royal Roussillon, Guinne, Béarn and Indian supporters, General Montcalm, riding in the centre and to the rear of the French line, controlled the advance, which marched on slowly at less than two miles an hour. Uncontrolled firing broke out beyond effective range, perhaps in the hope that the motionless British line would thereby be shaken or tempted to take action prematurely. However, there was a mere ripple in the British line as a few wounded were carried away and replaced. The French marched on beneath their fluttering standards and to the beat of their drums.



During the slow advance of the French, General Wolfe had been wounded twice, in the wrist and in the groin, but neither wound was sufficiently severe to cause him to leave the battlefield.

The stage was now set for battle. The regiments were brought to attention, officiers took post on the flanks of companies, men with their muskets loaded with two balls, with bayonets fixed, held vertically at the shoulded waited upon the General; fire would be opened from the right of the line.

Over the last 200 yards of the French advance the distance separating the opposing forces decreased with painful slowness. The French columns came on firing wildly and rapidly at long rage, the militia throwing themselves down, after their backwoods custom, to reload, to the disadvantage of the regular regiments among whom they were mixed.

At 10:30, Wolfe, who was at the right of the line, raised his cane as the French reached the 40 yard mark and the senior Brigadier Carleton, gave the order, to present and fire. Two hundred and fifty muskets of the Louisbourg Grenadiers exploded simultaneously in the faces of the men of the Guienne REgiment, then the 28th, the 43rd and the 47th fired their volleys.

At this moment the French advance had swung slightly to the right and across the Sillery road where the Fraser Highlanders were faced with two French Regiments - the Languedoc and the Sarre.

Captain Campbell gave the order, «Ready-Drums, Present-Drums, Fire.» The 600 muskets of the Highlanders exploded into the faces of the advancing French at 25 yard range. Orders had been given to reload after each volley, which would take about 15 seconds, but the Highlanders faced by two regiments at such close range, could not restrain themselves. Muskets were dropped where they stood, broadswords were drawn and a wild Highland assault was made on the carnage that faced them.

The British fire, in spite of considerable punishment, wad admirably restrained, and when delivered it was terrible. The Volleys sounded like single cannon shots, so great was the precision, that French officers subsequently declared that they had never known anything like it. Whole gaps were rent in the French ranks, and in the confusion which followed, the British reloaded with deliberation poured in yet another deadly volley, and with cheers rushed upon the foe. The rush of steel swept everything before it and soon broke the French into a flying mob.

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR IS DESCRIBED IN SERGEANT THOMPSON'S DIARY.

When I got back to my quarters, I there found Hector Munro, who not being able to walk had been carried in, owing to a wound he had received in the lower part of the belly, thro' which his bowels were coming out! He had his senses about him, and reminded me of our conversation just before the battle. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital where he died the next morning, in great agony. Poor John Fraser too, (who afterwards was many years a respectable schoolmaster in Quebec) caught a musket ball in his skull and was oblig'd to quit the ranks.

THE DEATH OF MONTCALM

KNOX'S HISTORICAL JOURNAL

Last night Brigadier Townshend went,[3] with a detachment of two hundred men, to the French general hospital, situated on the river Charles, and about a mile from the town; this is a convent of nuns of the Augustine order, who,—from principles of charity and piety,—take care of all sick and wounded men and Officers; lands are appropriated for the support of this institution; besides which, the French King endows it with a yearly salary, and a table is kept there at his expence for convalescent Officers, Directors, Surgeons, Apothecaries, &c. &c. The Brigadier found an Officer's guard at the convent, but he immediately took possession of the place, by posting a Captain's command there;[4] the unfortunate Marquis de Montcalm was then in the house, dying of his wound,

attended by the Bishop and his Chaplains.[1] A transport, 1759. Sept. a schooner, and a parcel of boats, with ordnance and stores, passed the town last night; the enemy fired briskly on them, but without any effect. The garrison appear to be at work upon their ramparts, as if resolved to prolong the siege. Some deserters, who came out to us this day, inform us, that Monsieur de Levis, who has rejoined and col- [77] lected their shattered forces, had intended to surprise the rear of our camp at daybreak this morning, but, upon reconnoitring our situation, and finding that we had made such excellent use of our time, in

1759. Sept. erecting redoubts and other works, prudently declined the undertaking.[1] The Sieur * de Montcalm [2] died late last night;

when his wound was dressed, and he settled in bed, the 1759. Sept. Surgeons who attended him were desired to acquaint him

JOHN KNOX "AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AMERICA"
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY 1914

1759. Sept. ingenuously with their sentiments of him, and, being answered that his wound was mortal, he calmly replied, 'he was glad of ' it:' his Excellency then demanded,—'whether he could survive it long, and how long?' He was told, 'about a dozen ' hours, perhaps more, peradventure less.' 'So much the better,' rejoined this eminent warrior; 'I am happy I shall not live to ' see the surrender of Quebec.' He then ordered his Secretary into the room to adjust his private affairs, which as soon as they were dispatched, he was visited by Monsieur de Ramsey, the French King's Lieutenant, and by other principal Officers, who desired to receive his Excellency's commands, with the farther measures to be pursued for the defence of Quebec, the capital of Canada. To this the Marquis made the following answer,—'I'll neither give orders, nor interfere any farther; ' I have much business that must be attended to, of greater ' moment than your ruined garrison and this wretched country: ' my time is very short,—therefore pray leave me—I wish you ' all comfort, and to be happily extricated from your present ' perplexities.' He then called for his Chaplain, who, with the Bishop of the colony, remained with him till he expired. Some time before this great man departed, we are assured he paid us this compliment,—'Since it was my misfortune to be ' discomfited, and mortally wounded, it is a great consolation to ' me to be vanquished by so brave and generous an enemy: If ' I could [78] survive this wound, I would engage to beat three ' times the number of such forces as I commanded this morning, ' with a third of their number of British troops.'

THE TREATY OF PARIS

The definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Britannick Majesty, *the* Most Christian King, *and the* King *of* Spain. *Concluded at Paris the 10th day of* February, 1763. *To which the* King *of* Portugal *acceded on the same day.* (Printed from the Copy.)

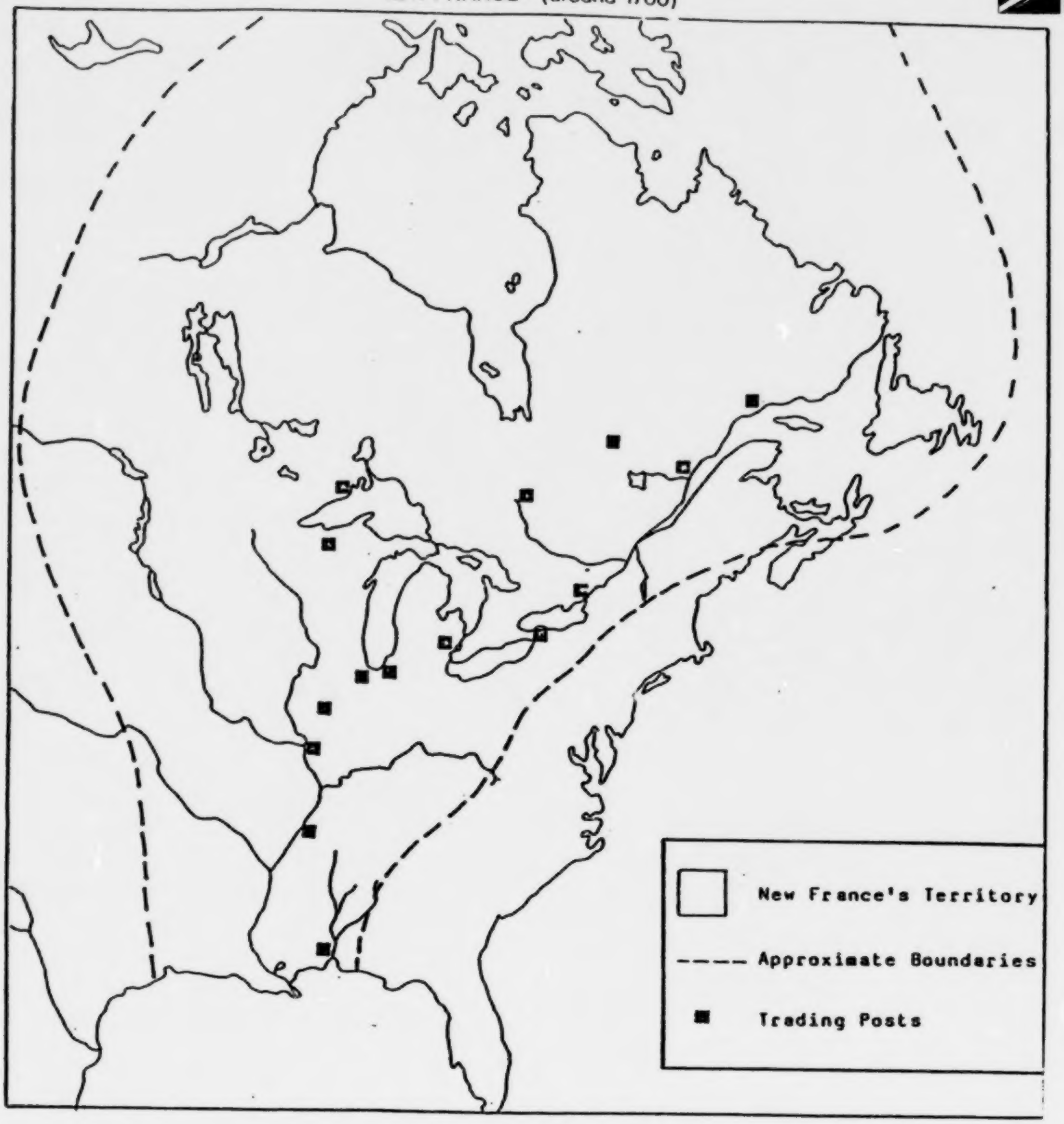
IV. His Most Christian Majesty renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed or might have formed to Nova Scotia or Acadia in all its parts, and guaranties the whole of it, and with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his Most Christian Majesty cedes and guaranties to his said Britannick Majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other islands and coasts in the gulph and river of St. Lawrence, and in general, every thing that depends on the said countries, lands, islands, and coasts, with the sovereignty, property, possession, and all rights acquired by treaty, or otherwise, which the Most Christian King and the Crown of France have had till now over the said countries, lands, islands, places, coasts, and their inhabitants, so that the Most Christian King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the Crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample manner and form, without restriction, and without any liberty to depart from the said cession and guaranty under any pretence, or to disturb Great Britain in the possessions above mentioned. His Britannick Majesty, on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholick religion to the inhabitants of Canada: he will, in consequence, give the most precise and most effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannick Majesty farther agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who had been subjects of the Most Christian King in Canada, may retire with all safety and freedom wherever they shall think proper, and may sell their estates, provided it be to the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, and bring away their effects as well as their persons, without being restrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatsoever, except that of debts or of criminal prosecutions: The term limited for this emigration shall be fixed to the space of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

V. The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the XIIIth article of the treaty of Utrecht; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty, (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Lawrence:) And his Britannick Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the island of Cape Breton, out of the said gulph, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the island of Cape Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where else out of the said gulph, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

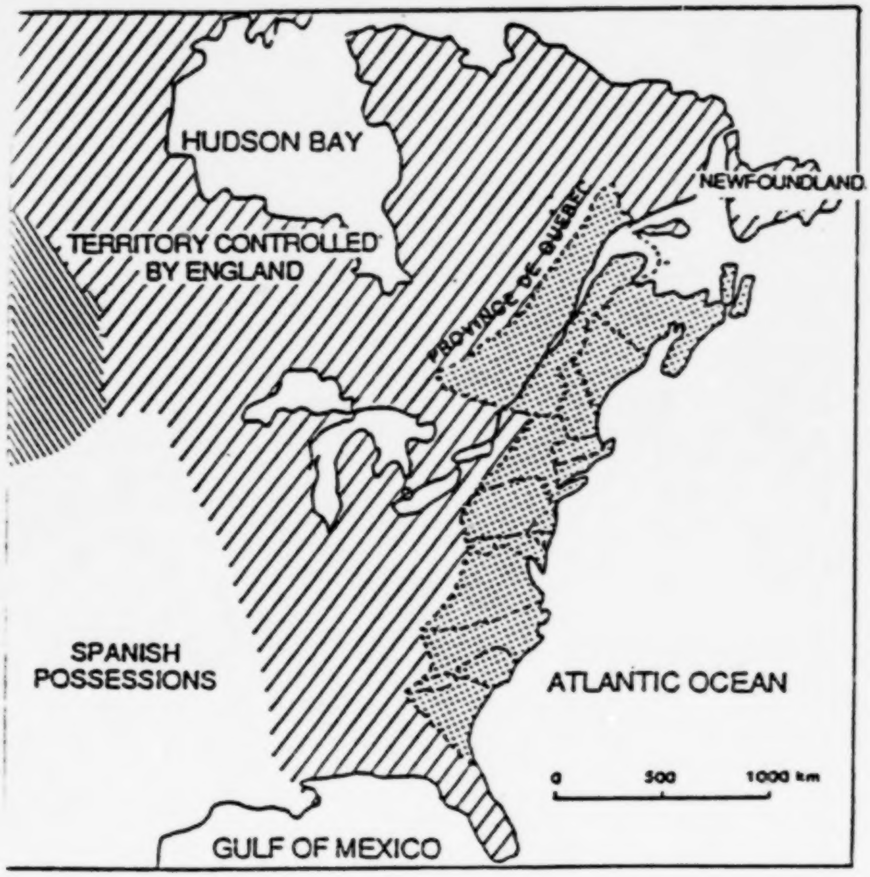
VI. The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Macquelon, in full right, to his Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them but merely for the conveniency of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

NEW FRANCE (around 1700)


New France's Territory
Approximate Boundaries
Trading Posts

THE ENGLISH COLONIES


HUDSON BAY
NEWFOUNDLAND
TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY ENGLAND
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
SPANISH POSSESSIONS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
0
500
1000 km
GULF OF MEXICO

GOVERNOR MURRAY TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.[1]

QUEBEC 29th Oct^r 1764

MY LORDS

The inclosed papers will shew you the situation of affairs here and how necessary it is for me to send M^r Cramahé to London[2] that your Lordships may have the most Minute and Clearest Acc^t of every thing relating to this Province. An immediate Remedy seems necessary. To any thing I can write doubts may arise and misrepresentations may be made (which I find too frequently to be the case) the necessary delay to clear up such Doubts and misrepresentations by letters, may be dangerous. M^r Cramahé will answer every purpose, if properly attended too, he is thoroughly informed of all I know, no Man has the good of this Colony more at heart, no Man is more zealous for the Kings service and certainly there doth not exist a Man of more Integrity and Application.

Little, very little, will content the New Subjects but nothing will satisfy the Licentious Fanaticks[3] Trading here, but the expulsion of the Canadians who are perhaps the bravest and the best race upon the Globe, a Race, who cou'd they be indulged with a few priveledges w^{ch} the Laws of England deny to Roman Catholicks at home, wou'd soon get the better of every National Antipathy to their Conquerors and become the most faithful and most useful set of Men in this American Empire.

I flatter myself there will be some Remedy found out even in the Laws for the Relief of this People, if so, I am positive the populer clamours in England will not prevent the Humane Heart of the King from following its own Dictates. I am confident too my Royal Master will not blame the unanimous opinion of his Council here for the Ordonnance establishing the Courts of Justice,[4] as nothing less cou'd be done to prevent great numbers from emigrating directly, and certain I am, unless the Canadians are admitted on Jurys, and are allowed Judges and Lawyers who understand their Language his Majesty will lose the greatest part of this Valuable people.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ANGLICIZE THE CANADIENS

28. And whereas We have stipulated, by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 10th Day of February 1763, to grant the Liberty of the Catholick Religion to the Inhabitants of Canada, and that We will consequently give the most precise and most effectual Orders, that Our new Roman Catholick Subjects in that Province may profess the Worship of their Religion, according to the Rites of the Romish Church, as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit; It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure, that you do, in all things regarding the said Inhabitants, conform with great Exactness to the Stipulations of the said Treaty in this respect.

29. You are, as soon as possible, to summon the Inhabitants to meet together, at such Time or Times, Place or Places, as you shall find most convenient, in order to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration mentioned in the aforesaid Act passed in the first Year of the Reign of King George the First, for the further Security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors; which Oath shall be administered to them by such Person or Persons as you shall commissionate for such Purpose; and in case any of the said French Inhabitants shall refuse to take the said Oath, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration, as aforesaid, You are to cause them forthwith to depart out of Our said Government.

30. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Inhabitants, professing the Religion of the Romish Church, do, at all such Meetings, or at such other Time or Times as You shall think proper, and in the Manner you shall think least alarming and inconvenient to the said Inhabitants, deliver in upon Oath an exact Account of all Arms and Ammunition, of every Sort in their actual Possession, and so, from time to time, of what they shall receive into their Possession, as aforesaid.

31. You are as soon as possible to transmit to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, an exact and particular Account of the Nature and Constitution of the several Religious Communities of the Romish Church, their Rights, Claims, Privileges and Property, and also the Number, Situation and Revenue of the several Churches heretofore established in Our said Province, together with the Number of Priests or Curates officiating in such Churches.

32. You are not to admit of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of Rome, or any other foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction whatsoever in the Province under your Government.

33. And to the End that the Church of England may be established both in Principles and Practice, and that the said Inhabitants may by Degrees be induced to embrace the Protestant Religion, and their Children be brought up in the Principles of it; We do hereby declare it to be Our Intention,

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

when the said Province shall have been accurately surveyed, and divided into Townships, Districts, Precincts or Parishes, in such manner as shall be hereinafter directed, all possible Encouragement shall be given to the erecting Protestant Schools in the said Districts, Townships and Precincts, by settling, appointing and allotting proper Quantities of Land for that Purpose, and also for a Glebe and Maintenance for a Protestant Minister and Protestant School-Masters; and you are to consider and report to Us, by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, by what other Means the Protestant Religion may be promoted, established and encouraged in Our Province under your Government.

34. And You are to take especial Care, that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your Government, the Book of Common Prayer, as by Law established, read each Sunday and Holyday, and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the Rites of the Church of England.

35. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any Ecclesiastical Benefice in the Province under your Government, without a Certificate from the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, and of a good Life and Conversation; And if any Person hereafter preferred to a Benefice shall appear to you to give Scandal, either by his Doctrine or Manners, you are to use the best Means for his Removal.

36. You are to give Orders forthwith, that every Orthodox Minister within your Government be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish, and that no Vestry be held without him, except in case of Sickness, or, after Notice of a Vestry summoned, he omit to come.

37. And to the End that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in Our Province under your Government, as far as conveniently may be, We do think fit, that You give all Countenance and Encouragement to the Exercise of the same, excepting only the collating to Benefices, granting Licences for Marriage, and Probates of Wills, which We have reserved to You, Our Governor, and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the Time being.

38. And We do further direct, that no Schoolmaster, who shall arrive in Our said Province from this Kingdom, be henceforward permitted to keep School, without the Licence of the said Lord Bishop of London; and that no other Person now there, or that shall come from other Parts, shall be admitted to keep School in your Government, without your Licence first obtained.

39. And You are to take especial Care, that a Table of Marriages, established by the Canons of the Church of England, be hung up in all Places of publick Worship, according to the Rites of the Church of England.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

PETITION OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

PETITION OF THE QUEBEC TRADERS.[1]

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

The Humble Petition of Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal Subjects, British Merchants and Traders in behalf of themselves and their fellow Subjects, Inhabitants of your Majesty's Province of Quebec

The Governor instead of acting agreeable to that confidence reposed in him by your Majesty, in giving a favorable Reception to those of your Majesty's Subjects, who petition and apply to him on such important Occasions as require it, doth frequently treat them with a Rage and Rudeness of Language and Demeanour, as dishonorable to the Trust he holds of your Majesty as painful to those who suffer from it.

His further adding to this by most flagrant Partialities, by formenting Parties and taking measures to keep your Majesty's old and new Subjects divided from one another, by encouraging the latter to apply for Judges of their own National Language.

His endeavouring to quash the Indictment against Claude Panet (his Agent in this Attempt who laboured to inflame the Minds of the People against your Majesty's British Subjects) found by a very Worthy Grand Inquest, and causing their other judicious and honest Presentments to be answered from the Bench with a Contemptuous Ridicule.

This discountenancing the Protestant Religion by almost a Total Neglect of Attendance upon the Service of the Church, leaving the Protestants to this Day destitute of a place of Worship appropriated to themselves.

The Burthen of these Grievances from Government is so much the more severely felt, because of the natural Poverty of the Country; the Products of it been extremely unequal to support its Consumption of Imports.

Hence our Trade is miserably confined and distressed, so that we lye under the utmost Necessity of the Aids and Succours of Government, as well from Our Mother Country as that of the Province, in the Place of having to contend against Oppression and Restraint.

We could enumerate many more Sufferings which render the Lives of your Majesty's Subjects, especially your Majesty's loyal British Subjects, in the Province so very unhappy that we must be under the Necessity of removing from it, unless timely prevented by a Removal of the present Governor.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray your Majesty to take the Premises into your gracious Consideration, and to appoint a Governor over us, acquainted with other maxims of Government than Military only; And for the better Security of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, in the Possession and Continuance of their Rights and Liberties, we beg leave also most humbly to petition that it may please your Majesty, to order a House of Representatives to be chosen in this as in other your Majesty's Provinces; there being a number more than Sufficient of Loyal and well affected Protestants, exclusive of military Officers, to form a competent and respectable House of Assembly; and your Majesty's new Subjects, if your Majesty shall think fit, may be allowed to elect Protestants without burdening them with such Oaths as in their present mode of thinking they cannot conscientiously take.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

GOVERNOR CARLETON EXPLAINS HIS POLICY OF CONCILIATION

CARLETON TO GAGE[1]

Copy of a Letter from Major General Carleton to His Excellency General Gage, dated at Quebec 15th Febry 1767—

Sir

The Forts of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Fort George are in a very declining Condition, of which, I believe, Your Excellency is well informed; should you approve of keeping up these Posts, it will be best to repair them as soon as possible. As you have been pleased to desire my Opinion of this Measure, I must freely say, that the more I consider the State of Affairs on this Continent,[2] more and stronger Reasons present themselves, and I am the more convinced, it is not only expedient, but indispensably necessary for the Interest of Great Britain, and His Majesty's Service, not only to keep these in good Repair, but to erect a proper Place of Arms near the Town of New York, and a Citadel in or near the Town of Quebec. These with temporary Works thrown up occasionally at the other Places of Landing and Embarking, will secure the Communication with the Mother Country, and will link these two Provinces so strongly together, as will add great security to both; they will facilitate the Transport of ten or fifteen thousand Men in the Beginning of a War, from the one to the other, as the Circumstances require—

The natural and political Situation of the Provinces of Quebec and New York is such, as must for ever give them great Influence and Weight in the American System, therefore no Pains, Address, nor Expence too great to root out Faction or Party; to establish Tranquillity, and a firm Attachment to His Majesty's Government, at the same time it is equally essential to establish that security and Strength as can properly curb and overawe, should such ever arise, who by the Ties of loyal Subjects and honest Men, are not thoroughly bound to their Duty.

This Communication so established, will give Security to the King's Magazines, till then precarious, and doubtfull who may avail themselves of them; will separate the Northern from the Southern Colonies, will afford an easy and advantagious Opportunity of transporting His Forces into any part of this Continent, and may prevent the greatest of all Inconveniencies, Delay and Loss of Time in the Beginning of a War.

The Walls of this Place have not been repaired since the Siege, which left many Holes in the Masonry, that will precipitate their Ruin if not soon repaired; I have not one Engineer in the Province to form an Estimate of the Repairs, or make any Alteration that may be immediately necessary.

(a true Copy)

H. T. CRAMAHÉ

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

GOVERNOR CARLETON'S VIEW ON THE FRENCH CANADIANS

Having arrayed the Strength of His Majesty's old and new Subjects, and shewn the great Superiority of the Latter, it may not be amiss to observe, that there is not the least Probability, this present Superiority should ever diminish, on the Contrary 'tis more than probable it will increase and strengthen daily: The Europeans, who migrate never will prefer the long unhospitable Winters of Canada, to the more chearful Climates, and more fruitful Soil of His Majesty's Southern Provinces; The few old Subjects at present in this Province, have been mostly left here by Accident, and are either disbanded Officers, Soldiers, or Followers of the Army, who, not knowing how to dispose of themselves elsewhere, settled where they were left at the Reduction; or else they are Adventurers in Trade, or such as could not remain at Home, who set out to mend their Fortunes, at the opening of this new Channel for Commerce, but Experience has taught almost all of them, that this Trade requires a Strict Frugality, they are Strangers to, or to which they will not submit; so that some, from more advantagious Views elsewhere, others from Necessity, have already left this Province, and I greatly fear many more, for the same Reasons, will follow their Example in a few Years; But while this severe Climate, and the Poverty of the Country discourages all but the Natives, it's Healthfulness is such, that these multiply daily, so that, barring Catastrophe shocking to think of, this Country must, to the end of Time, be peopled by the Canadian Race, who already have taken such firm Root, and got to so great a Height, that any new Stock transplanted will be totally hid, and imperceptible amongst them, except in the Towns of Quebec and Montreal.

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

ANNO REGNI

GEORGII III,

REGIS

MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ

DECIMO QUARTO.

At the Parliament begun and holden at *Weſtminſter*, the Tenth Day of May, *Anno Domini* 1768, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.*

And from thence continued, by ſeveral Prorogations to the Thirteenth Day of *January*, 1774; being the Seventh Seſſion of the Thirteenth Parliament of *Great Britain*.

QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM VONDENVELDEN,
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
M.DCC.XCVII.

THE QUEBEC ACT.[1]

ANNO DECIMO QUARTO

GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXIII.

An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of *Quebec* in *North America*.

Inhabitants of *Quebec* may profess the *Romish* Religion, subject to the King's Supremacy, as by Act I *Eliz.*;

And, for the more perfect Security and Ease of the Minds of the Inhabitants of the said Province, it is hereby declared, That His Majesty's Subjects, professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome* of and in the said Province of *Quebec*, may have, hold, and enjoy, the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, subject to the King's Supremacy, declared and established by an Act, made in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, over all the Dominions and Countries which then did, or thereafter should belong, to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and that the Clergy of the said Church may hold, receive, and enjoy, their accustomed Dues and Rights, with respect to such Persons only as shall profess the said Religion.

and the Clergy enjoy their accustomed Dues.

Provision may be made by His Majesty for the Support of the Protestant Clergy.

Provided nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to make such Provision out of the rest of the said accustomed Dues and Rights, for the Encouragement of the Protestant Religion, and for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province, as he or they shall, from Time to Time, think necessary and expedient.

No person professing the *Romish* Religion obliged to take the Oath of I *Eliz.*;

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no Person, professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath required by the said Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the Place thereof; but that every such Person who, by the said Statute is required to take the Oath therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and subscribe the following Oath before the Governor, or such other Person in such Court of Record as His Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorized to administer the same; *videlicet*,

but to take, before the Governor, &c., the following Oath.

The Oath.

I A. B. *do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King* GEORGE, *and him will defend to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies, and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against His Person, Crown, and Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all Treasons, and traiterous Conspiracies, and Attempts, which I shall know to be against Him, or any of Them; and all this I do swear without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all Pardons and Dispensations from any Power or Person whomsoever to the Contrary.*

SO HELP ME GOD.

Persons refusing the Oath to be subject to the Penalties by Act I *Eliz.*

And every such Person, who shall neglect or refuse to take the said Oath before mentioned, shall incur and be liable to the same Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the Oath required by the said Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

His Majesty's *Canadian* Subjects (religious Orders excepted) may hold all their Possessions, etc.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all His Majesty's *Canadian* Subjects, within the Province of *Quebec*, the religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto, and all other their Civil Rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial Manner, as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their Allegiance to His Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain* ; and that in all Matters of Controversy, relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of *Canada*, as the Rule for the Decision of the same ; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to be appointed within and for the said Province, by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of *Canada*, until they shall be varied or altered by any Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief, for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in Manner herein-after mentioned.

and in Matters of Controversy, Resort to be had to the Laws of *Canada* for the Decision.

Not to extend to Lands granted by His Majesty in common Soccage.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Lands that have been granted by His Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be holden in free and common Soccage.

Owners of Goods may alienate the same by Will, &c.

Provided also, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person that is Owner of any Lands, Goods, or Credits, in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the said Lands, Goods, or Credits, in his or her Life-time, by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament; any Law, Usage, or Custom, heretofore or now prevailing in the Province, to the Contrary hereof in any-wise notwithstanding; such Will being executed, either according to the Laws of Canada, or according to the Forms prescribed by the Laws of *England*.

if executed according to the Laws of *Canada*.

Criminal Law of *England* to be continued in the Province.

And whereas the Certainty and Lenity of the Criminal Law of *England*, and the Benefits and Advantages resulting from the Use of it, have been sensibly felt by the Inhabitants, from an Experience of more than Nine Years, during which it has been uniformly administered ; be it therefore further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the same shall continue to be administered, and shall be observed as Law in the Province of *Quebec*, as well in the Description and Quality of the Offence as in the Method of Prosecution and Trial ; and the Punishments and Forfeitures thereby inflicted to the Exclusion of every other Rule of Criminal Law, or Mode of Proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said Province before the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four ; any Thing in this Act to the Contrary thereof in any Respect notwithstanding ; subject nevertheless to such Alterations and Amendments as the Governor, Lieutenant-governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the legislative Council of the said Province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from Time to Time, cause to be made therein, in Manner herein-after directed.

His Majesty may appoint a Council for the Affairs of the Province;

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many Regulations for the future Welfare and good Government of the Province of *Quebec*, the Occasions of which cannot now be foreseen, nor, without much Delay and Inconvenience, be provided for, without intrusting that Authority, for a certain Time, and under proper Restrictions, to Persons resident there : And whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an Assembly ; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under His or Their Signet or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to constitute and appoint a Council for the Affairs of the Province of *Quebec*, to consist of such Persons resident there, not exceeding Twenty-three, nor less than Seventeen, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint ; and, upon the Death, Removal, or Absence of any of the Members of the said Council, in like Manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other Person or Persons as shall be necessary to supply the Vacancy or Vacancies ; which Council, so appointed and nominated, or the major Part thereof, shall have Power and Authority to make Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government, of the said Province, with the Consent of His Majesty's Governor, or, in his Absence, of the Lieutenant-governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

which Council may make Ordinances, with Consent of the Governor.

WHEREAS from the circumſtances of the times, there is a probability that many of the Loyaliſts, who, from principle as well as a laudable attachment to their Sovereign, are obliged to quit their native country, and would now incline to ſettle in this province:

This is to give notice to all concern'd, eſpecially to thoſe who wiſh to ſettle together in townſhips, that HENRY CALDWELL, Eſq; of *Belmont* near *Quebec*, is poſſeſs'd of ſeveral large tracts of as good lands as any in this province, ſufficient to ſettle ſome thouſand families, which, from every motive, he is inclined to let out in grants for ever, on the moſt reaſonable terms. The lands are ſituated as follows, *viz.*

That large tract of land formerly a Seignorie purchaſed from Monſr. *Foucault*, lying oppoſite to *River Lacolle*, from whence it cuts acroſs into *Miſſiſkou Bay*, and comprehends that neck of land, that runs into *Lake Champlain*, containing in the whole about Fifty Thouſand acres: The land of a very ſuperior quality, on which there is a great deal of fine Oak timber, with Aſh, Beech, Black Birch and Hickory, with large Pine timber and Cedar, and little or no underwood. The river abounding with fiſh.

Alſo about 130,000 acres of land in the Seignorie of *Lauzon*, at two miles and upwards diſtance from the great river, oppoſite and above the town of *Quebec*, lying on the banks of the *River Chaudiere*, and other rivers that fall into the great *River St. Lawrence*; the lands much ſuperior to thoſe ſituated on the great river. Col. CALDWELL, wiſhes and means to give every encouragement to the new ſettlers, griſt mills and ſaw mills ſhall be erected in the moſt convenient ſituations, and if the number of ſettlers are ſufficient to maintain a Clergyman he will aſſiſt in building a Church and procuring a Clergyman of the perſuaſion of the majority of the inhabitants.

Col. CALDWELL has alſo about 1500 or 2000 acres of improved land, meadow, arable and paſture, the whole leſs than 4 miles diſtant from the town of *Quebec*, which he will let, for any term of years as may be agreed on, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

BELMONT, 27*th June*, 1783.

The Land ~~at~~ Near Lake Champlain to be let
In Grants for Ever the Rent to Commence
1st Octr 1785 at one penny pr Acre to the 1st Ocr
1788 When it will Encrease to 2 pence pr Acre
to the 1st Octr 1791 When it will pay four pence
pr Acre & so Remain for Ever & the Lands
Will be laid out in Lots of 100 Acres 5 in
front & 20 deep the Landlord Reserves the

HENRY CALDWELL (BROADSIDE 1783)

MODULE 4

Module 4

THE EARLY STAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES AND CLASHES WHICH MARKED THE EARLY STAGES OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

Terminal Objectives:

The pupil should be able:

4.1 To explain how society in Lower Canada evolved between 1791 and 1840.

4.2 To describe the events of 1837-38 and the first steps toward the union of the two Canadas.

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

In order to resolve the problems posed by the Integration of the Loyalists into the colony, Great Britain recognized the existence of two majorities by dividing up the Province of Québec. Lower Canada adapted to the resulting changes in economic conditions by turning toward forestry development. At the same time the arrival of the British immigrants further diversified its population. On the political front, however, both Canadas took up the struggle against the mother country in order to obtain improvements in the parliamentary system of 1791. The economic and social climate in Lower Canada characterized and accentuated the conflict. Great Britain endeavoured to resolve the problems of the two colonies by reuniting them. Following this reform, the mother country recognized the principle of responsible government, which initiated a period of greater colonial autonomy.

This module should enable the pupil to become aware of the difficulties posed by historical interpretation, by allowing him to examine texts written by various witnesses to these particularly controversial times in our history.

Legislature marks its 200th birthday

That's 200 years of democracy – and constitutional bickering

TU THANH HA
GAZETTE QUEBEC BUREAU

QUEBEC — It was a time before the secret ballot when candidates could buy voters with food, rum and ale — and make sure they stayed bought.

Voters registered their choice openly on the hustings (a raised platform for political speeches), with everyone — bosses, landlords and the candidate's hired thugs — watching. Voting the wrong way could mean the loss of a job, lodgings — even consciousness.

Two centuries ago this week, the people of the future province of Quebec went to the polls for the first time.

While politicians yesterday continued to bicker about the referendum rules, the National Assembly took time to celebrate the 200th anniversary of that first election.

"It's exceptional to have 200 uninterrupted years of parliamentary life," historian Denis Vaugeois said. "Parliamentary institutions came wih the British regime. Had we stayed a French colony, we would have had to wait a long time."

Much like today's political scene, voters then faced constitutional issues and French-English tensions.

There had never been an elected legislature in New France. Soon after the British conquest of 1760, British and American settlers, used to elected assemblies, began agitating for one.

In 1791, King George III sanctioned the Constitutional Act, which split the old colony into Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec), each with its own legislature.

That division of the colony left the territory with an anglophone minority within a francophone majority — the root of today's political wranglings, Vaugeois said.

There were no political parties and most of the winners were either Scottish merchants or French seigneurs or lawyers.

English-speakers, who made up 10 per cent of the 160,000 population, elected 15 of 49 members. Today, they still account for one-tenth of Quebec's population but only 10 of the 124 MNAs are anglophones.

Voting in Lower Canada's 27 ridings took place from May to July, allowing candidates defeated in one riding to run again in another.

Voters registered their vote publicly. In some ridings, the electoral officer closed the poll if no one showed up in an hour. Thus, in the Gaspé riding, one Edward O'Hara won by 4 votes to one.

In Quebec City, candidate John Young noted that his election expenses included 31 pounds for wine, "mild ale" and 15 gallons of rum.

The following document gives Prime Minister (of Great Britain) William Pitt's reasons for the need for a constitutional change for the colony of Quebec. (The Constitutional Act of 1791).

A Bill for the better government of Canada was brought forward by Mr. Pitt. Since the conquest of 1759, and still more since the Act of 1774, there had been great and growing differences between the new English settlers and the old French inhabitants; the latter in general stationed at or near Quebec, while the former, for the most part, proceeded higher up the stream. It was now proposed to divide the province into two parts, under the denominations of Upper and Lower Canada; the Upper for the English and American settlers, the Lower for the French Canadians, and with a local legislature to each part. "This division," said Pitt, "could, I hope, be made in such a manner as to give each a great majority in their own particular share, although it cannot be expected to draw a line of complete separation. Any inconveniences to be apprehended from ancient Canadians being included in the one, or British settlers in the other, would be remedied by the double legislature which I seek to establish, by appointing in each a House of Assembly, and a Council, so as to give them the full advantages of the British Constitution. . . . . If the province were not to be divided, there would be only one House of Assembly; and there being two parties, if these parties had been equal, or nearly equal, in the Assembly, it would have been the source of perpetual faction; while if one party had been much stronger than the other, the minority might not without some justice call itself oppressed."

Stanhope, Earl, Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt, 4 vols.
London: John Murray, 1861

Num. 1434

THE
QUEBEC
GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, December 27, 1792.

QUEBEC, December 27.

OPENING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE.

AT twelve o'clock on Thurſday laſt both Houſes of Legiſlature being convened in the Council Chamber, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor opened the *Seſſion* by the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Council,

And Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

Our moſt Gracious Sovereign, always watchful over the happineſs of His People, having taken into conſideration the condition of His Loyal Subjects of this Province and recommended them to His Parliament for ſuch change in their Colonial Government as circumſtances might require and admit, the Act was paſſed that has made it my duty, as it is my pride, to meet you in General Aſſembly, which I have endeavoured to do at a ſeaſon leaſt inconvenient to your private intereſts.

On a day like this, ſignalized by the commencement in this country of that form of Government which has raiſed the Kingdom, to which it is ſubordinate, to the higheſt elevation, it is impoſſible not to feel emotions difficult to be expreſſed.

However pleaſant the taſk, it cannot be a neceſſary one on the preſent occaſion, to diſplay the fitneſs of this ſyſtem to promote the felicity all Governments profeſs to have in view, but is under none ſo well eſtabliſhed as the Britiſh, which after having been celebrated for Ages by the firſt pens of Europe, at this moment gives Great Britain decided and enviable diſtinctions of real Glory beyond all other Nations of the World.

What I feel on the change that brings us to this memorable Convention, I perſuade myſelf muſt be a common ſentiment with all who have capacity to diſcern the magnitude of the bleſſing conferred, and therefore I content myſelf with barely ſuggeſting, that next to the Gratitude due for it to the Almighty Arbiter of the Univerſe, we cannot ſufficiently extol the Magnanimity and Grace of The King, the common Father of His People, and of that Parliament who have ſo generouſly co-operated for that eſtabliſhment which is moſt deſervedly the Subject of our general joy.

To give an opportunity for your loyal and grateful acknowledgements to His Majeſty is one of my motives for calling you together, and that debt diſcharged, your Councils will, doubtleſs, be next employed for enacting the Laws neceſſary to confirm and augment the proſperity of your Country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

11269

Acquainted as you are with the condition and deſires of the people you repreſent, it is from your Houſe the Public will chiefly expect [illegible]

The following excerpt describes a major change in transportation in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes area in the early part of the 19th century.

Up to this time the only mode of conveyance between Montreal and Quebec, was by means of stages or batteaux, but the time had come when superior accommodation was to be provided. " John Molson, Esq., an enterprising and spirited merchant of Montreal, now fitted out the first steamer that ever ploughed the waters of the St. Lawrence. On the 3rd November, 1809, the little craft got up steam, shot out into the current, and, after a voyage of thirty-six hours' sailing, arrived safely at Quebec, where the whole city crowded to have a look at the nautical phenomenon."

The following extract from the "Quebec Mercury" chronicles the arrival at Quebec :

" On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, arrived here, from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat " Accommodation," with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbor. She is continually crowded with visitants. She left Montreal on Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours ; thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in twenty-four hours. She has, at present, berths for twenty passengers, which next year will be considerally augmented.—*No wind or tide can stop her.* She has 75 feet keel, and 85 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is nine dollars, and eight down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty, in point of time ; which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail only. The steamboat receives her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side, without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board, which enters the water, and by the rotatory motion of the wheels acts like a paddle. The wheels are put and kept in motion by steam, operating within the vessel. A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is favorable, which will occasionally accelerate her head-way."

It is a fact worthy of record that the second steamer built on this continent was launched at Montreal. Fulton's little steamer first navigated the Hudson, then Molson's "Accommodation" cleaved the magnificent waters of the St. Lawrence.

Sandham, Alfred, Ville Marie, or Sketches of Montreal Past and Present. Montreal: George Bishop & Company., 1870

LETTERS

FROM

CANADA,

WRITTEN

DURING A RESIDENCE THERE IN THE YEARS

1806, 1807, AND 1808;

SHEWING

THE PRESENT STATE OF CANADA,

ITS PRODUCTIONS—TRADE—COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE
AND POLITICAL RELATIONS.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

The Laws, the Manners of the People, and the Peculiarities
of the Country and Climate.

EXHIBITING ALSO

THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF

NOVA-SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, & CAPE-BRETON;

AND

Their increasing Ability, in Conjunction with Canada, to furnish the
necessary Supplies of Lumber and Provisions to our

WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

BY HUGH GRAY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1809.

LETTER X.

Quebec, March, 1807.

THERE is a great deal of misapprehension in Britain relative to this country. It is naturally concluded that, in a British colony such as Canada, a conquered country, those who govern and who give law to it, would be Englishmen. This, however, is by no means the case; for though the governor and some of the council are English, the French Canadians are the majority in the house of assembly; and no law can pass, if they choose to prevent it. The English (supposing the governor to exert all the influence he possesses) cannot carry one single question; and the Canadians have been in the habit of shewing, in the most undisguised manner, the power of a majority, and a determination that no bill should pass contrary to their wishes. They carry things with a high hand; they seem to forget that the constitution under which they domineer over the English, was a free gift from Britain; and that what an act of parliament gave, an act of parliament can take away.

You will naturally imagine also, that in a British colony, the English language would be used in the house of assembly, public offices, and courts of justice. No such thing; the French language is universally used, and the record is kept in French and in English. The Canadians will not speak English; and Englishmen are weak enough to indulge them so far as to speak French too, which is much to their disadvantage; for though they may speak French well enough to explain themselves in the ordinary affairs of life, they cannot, in debate, deliver themselves with that ease, and with the same effect as in their native language.

The following are excerpts from a letter from Mr. T. Fred. Elliot, Quebec to Mr. Henry Taylor, London dated 24th October, 1835.

Very different . . . is the real English party. It is composed of almost all the Merchants, with an admixture of considerable Landholders, and of some of the younger and more intelligent Civil Officers. It possesses much intelligence, much wealth and still more credit, and in addition to these, it has all the mutual confidence, and that precision and unity of purpose, which, to do our countrymen justice, they know better than any other people how to confer on political associations. . . .

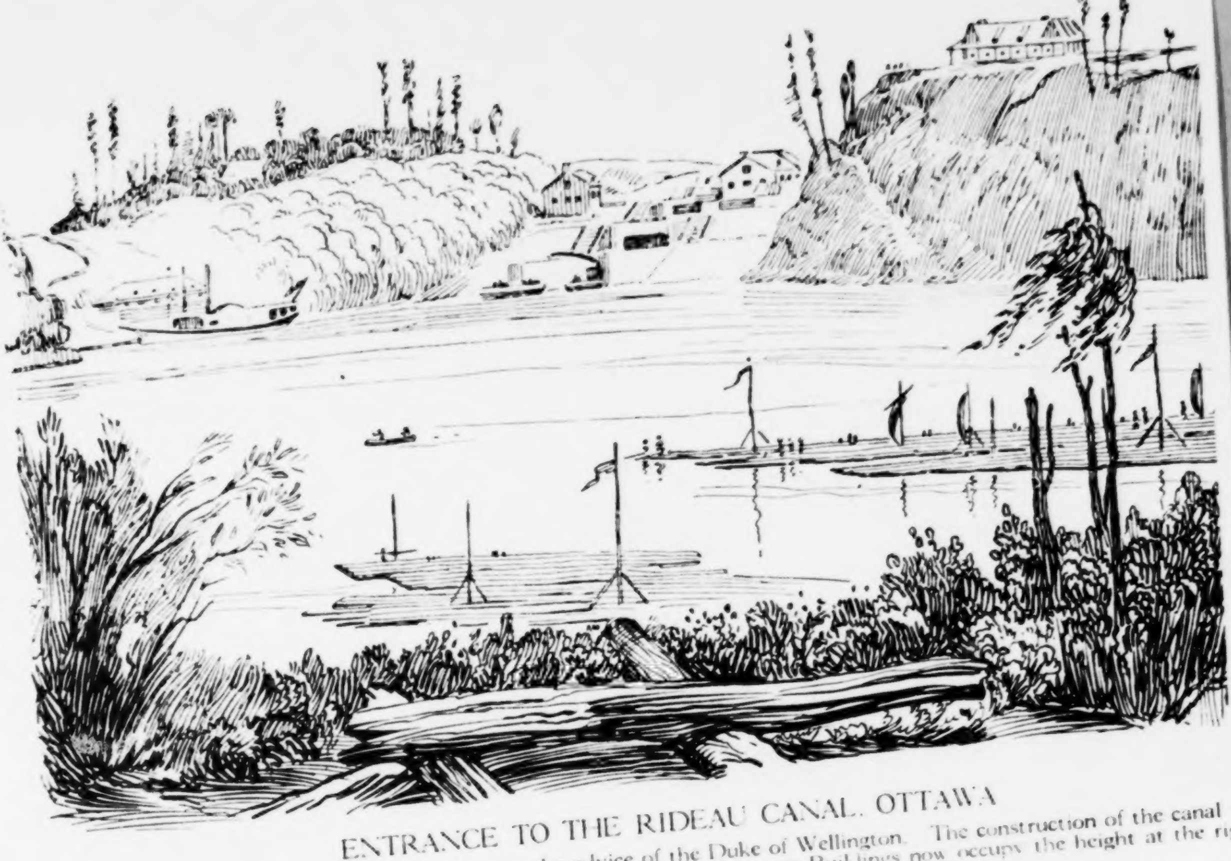
. . . Yet I do not like the English party. It is as fully ambitious as the French party, and, in my opinion, prepared to seek it by more unscrupulous means. Whenever either of the two, at the present moment, speaks of separation, I look upon it as mere bombast, or artifice to bend the course of Government, but depend upon it that if ever these heats in Lower Canada should go so far as to hazard the connection with the Mother Country, the English will be the foremost to cut the tie. They, of the two parties, are by far the best disposed to sympathize with Republican principles, and, I must add, the most capable to wield Republican Institutions. They are the most rancorous, for they remember the power they have lost, and hate their rivals as a sort of usurpers. Finally, if ever the opportunity be presented to them of joining in some common cause with their English fellow-colonists in the Upper Province, they will see that to conspire with such allies in renouncing the control of the English Government, will be their surest means to overwhelm the influence of the French race in America.

. . . The "French party", if you confine the term to those who have thoughts, projects and feelings of their own, seems to be nearly synonymous with the majority in the House of Assembly, or rather with that small portion of it which has any mind in politics. In conformity with the descriptions we have always had, the Assembly consists mainly of Advocates, Physicians and farmers, the last very ignorant of politics and indifferent to them, and ambitious of the Seats, as it is said, for no other object than the gain.

. . . Without entering too much X detail, I may state to you once and for all, that the bulk of the Assembly is inert, and that the few Members possessed of activity and intelligence, work in entire subordination to Papineau, of whom they stand in profound awe.

. . . They can hardly fail to see that the English have possessed themselves of the whole wealth and power of every Country in which they have acquired a footing. In all parts of the world, civilized or savage, whether as British subjects in the East or as revolted Colonists on this Continent, there has shown itself in the English people the same impossibility of amalgamation with others, the same necessity of gaining the upper hand themselves.

. . . Looking to the circumstances, I cannot think that the French Canadians would be very unreasonable to dread some future extinction of their own tongue and peculiar habits, and whether or not any of them extend their views so far, it is not to be doubted that some amongst them fear a lapse into insignificance.



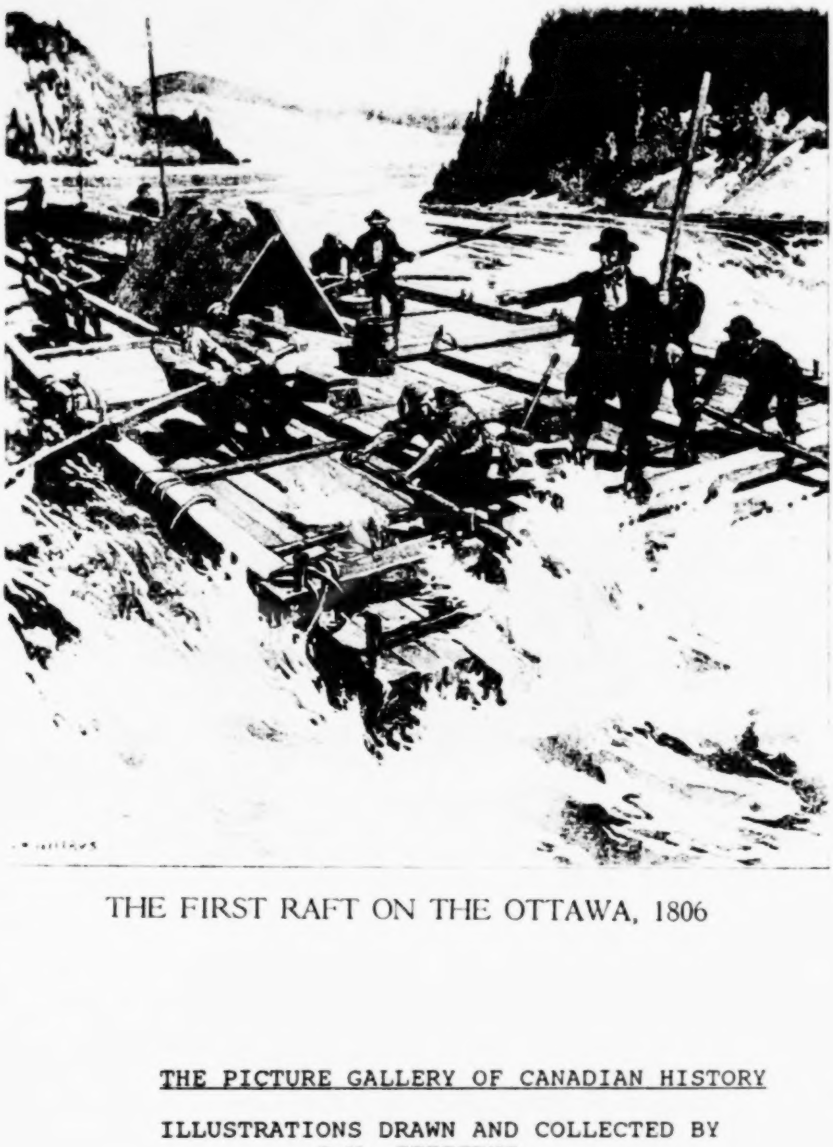
ENTRANCE TO THE RIDEAU CANAL, OTTAWA

The Rideau Canal was begun in 1826 upon the advice of the Duke of Wellington. The construction of the canal [illegible] Colonel John By and the Royal Engineers. The Parliament Buildings now occupy the height at the ri

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY

ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN AND COLLECTED BY
C.W. JEFFERYS

McGRAW-HILL RYERSON LIMITED



THE FIRST RAFT ON THE OTTAWA, 1806

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY

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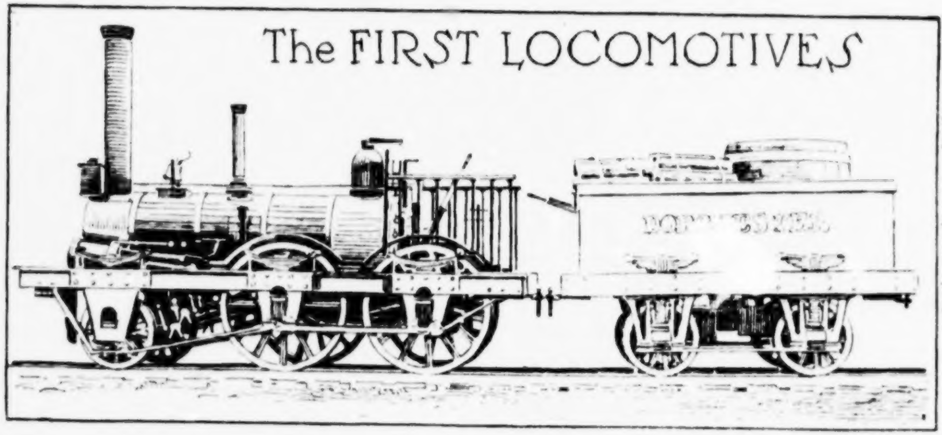
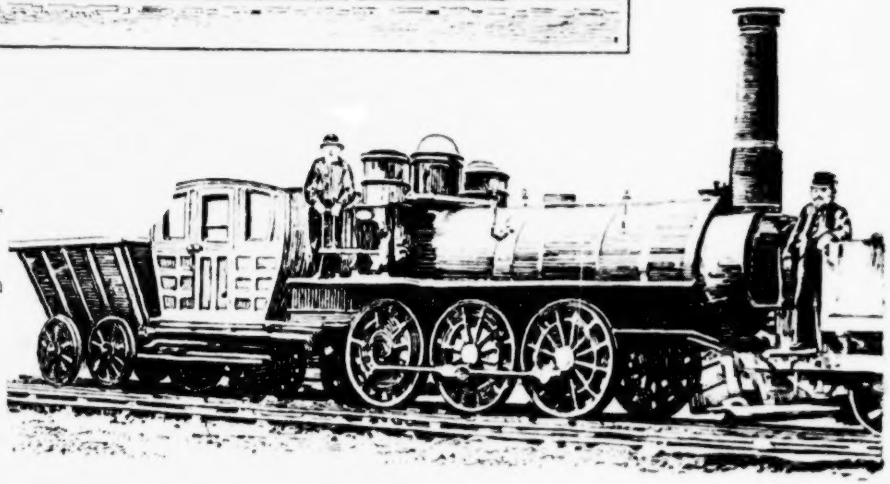
The FIRST LOCOMOTIVES



The "Dorchester"
First Locomotive in
Lower Canada, on
LaPrarie Railway
1836
Model reconstructed
by Canadian
National Railways
for the centenary

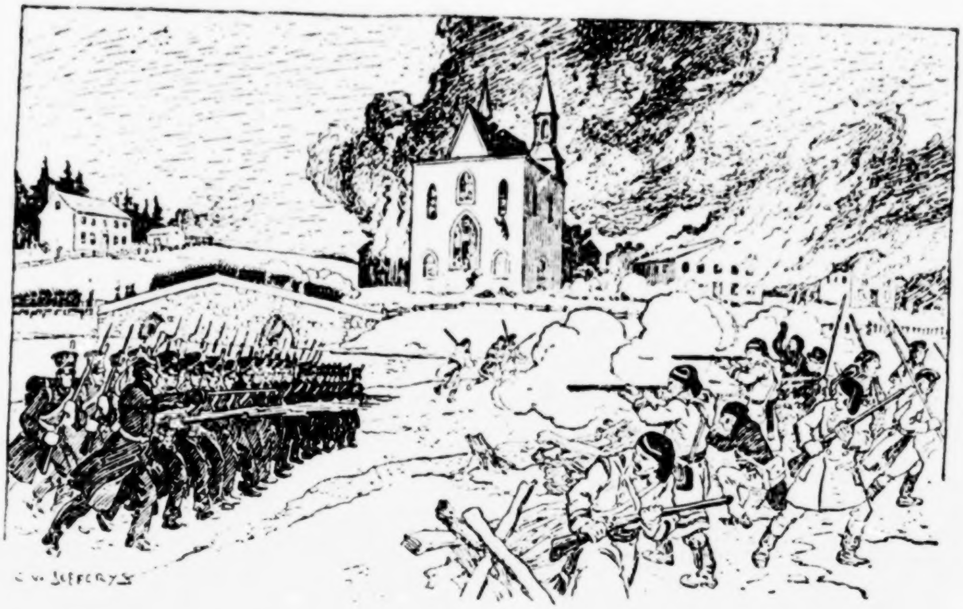


The "Sampson"
First Locomotive in
Maritime Provinces
Built in England
In 1837 ran from
Stellarton Coal Mines
to Pictou Harbour
Now in
front of Nova Scotian
Hotel, Halifax

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY

ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN AND COLLECTED BY
C.W. JEFFERYS

McGRAW-HILL RYERSON LIMITED



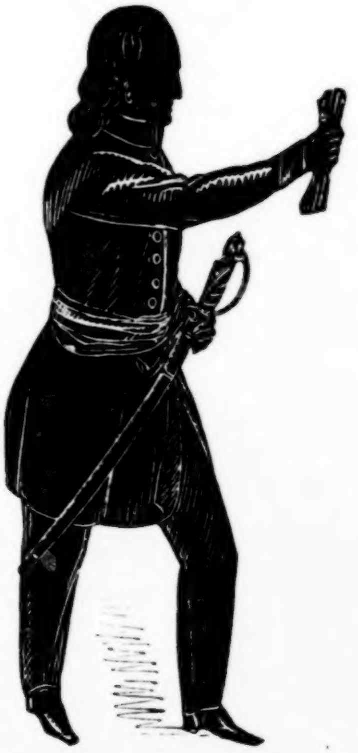
BATTLE OF ST. EUSTACHE, 1837

THE PICTURE GALLERY OF CANADIAN HISTORY

ILLUSTRATIONS DRAWN AND COLLECTED BY
C.W. JEFFERYS

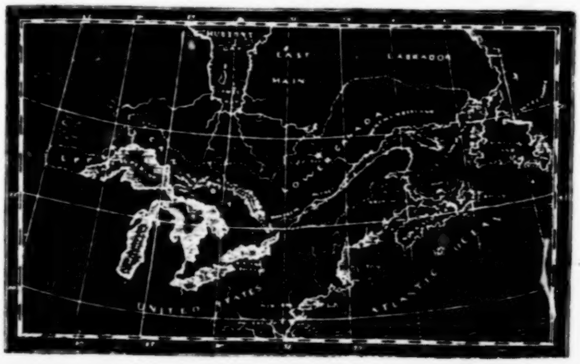
McGRAW-HILL RYERSON LIMITED

Handbill of Reward Poster For the Capture of Louis Joseph Papineau



LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU;

LEADER OF THE REVOLT IN THE CANADA'S.



MAP OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Extract from "The York Herald"

Papineau, the Leader of the Insurgents, for some years has occupied the most conspicuous position in Canadian affairs, is still in the prime of Life, being about forty-two years of age. He is a Notary by profession, and possesses a handsome fortune. Mr. Papineau is well informed, is a good orator, and being intensely convinced of the justice and holiness of his cause, and that Great Britain is determined to oppress its Colony, all the energies of his mind have been devoted since 1825 to an uncompromising hostility to every measure of the provincial administration. His integrity of principle is great.

Papineau is recognized by the British Government as a Rebel and Traitor, for whose Head they offer £1,000.

LONDON:
HODSON, FLEET STREET; BERGER; STEIL; PURKESS;
And all Booksellers.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

EXCERPTS FROM LORD DURHAM'S REPORT

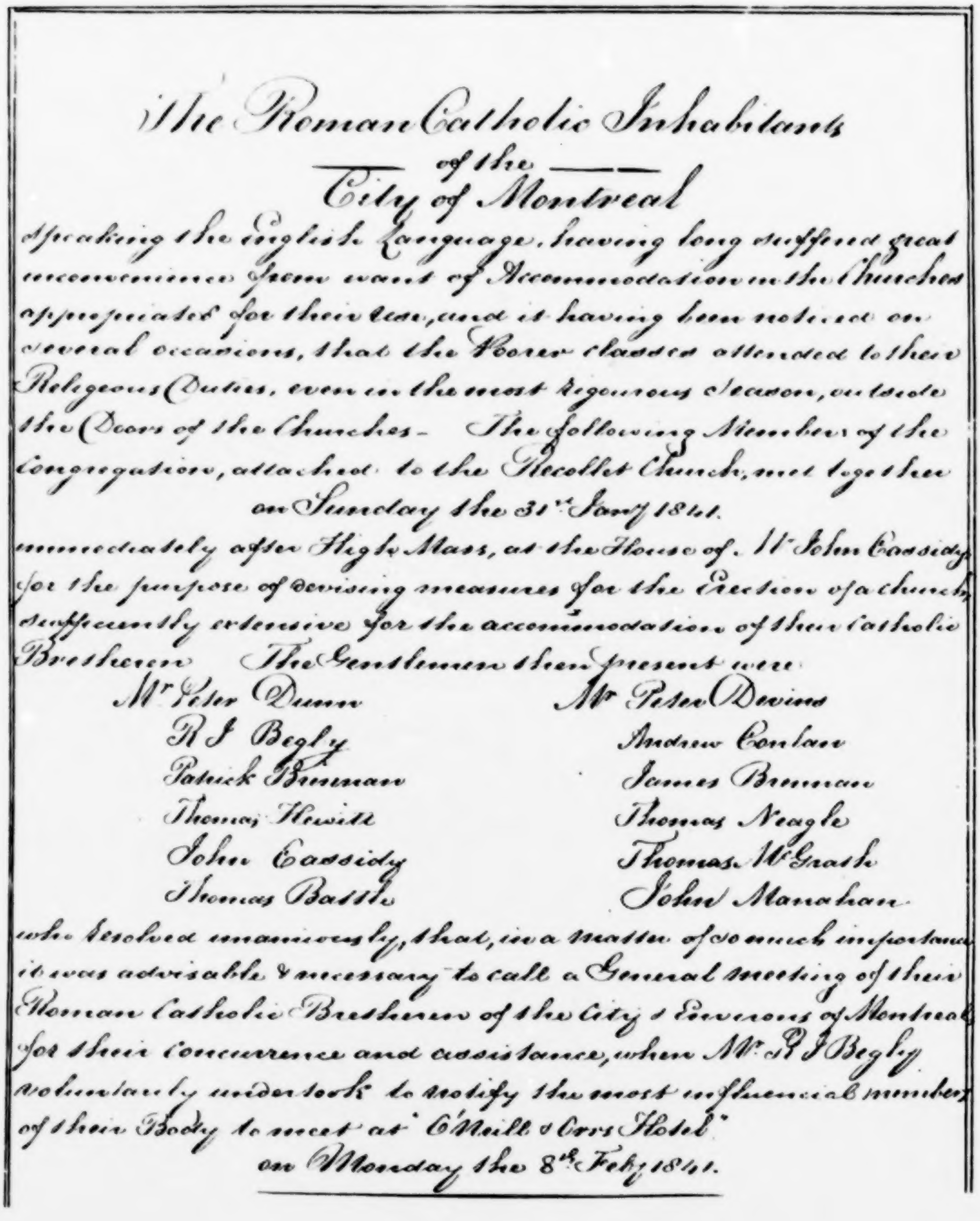
The same observation had also impressed on me the conviction, that, for the peculiar and disastrous dissensions of this Province, there existed a far deeper and far more efficient cause, -a cause which penetrated beneath its political institutions into its social state, - a cause which no reform of constitution or laws, that should leave the elements of society unaltered, could remove; but which must be removed, ere any success could be expected in any attempt to remedy the many evils of this unhappy Province. I expected to find a contest between a government and a people: I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single state: I found a struggle, not of principles, but of races; and I perceived that it would be idle to attempt any amelioration of laws or institutions until we could first succeed in terminating the deadly animosity that now separates the inhabitants of Lower Canada into the hostile divisions of French and English.

We discover that dissensions, which appear to have another origin, are but forms of this constant and all-pervading quarrel; and that every contest is one of French and English in the outset, or becomes so ere it has run its course.

I believe that no permanent or efficient remedy can be devised for the disorders of Lower Canada, except a fusion of the Government in that of one of more of the surrounding Provinces; and as I am of opinion that the full establishment of responsible government can only be permanently secured by giving these Colonies an increased importance in the politics of the Empire, I find in union the only means of remedying at once and completely the two prominent causes of their present unsatisfactory condition.

Lucas, C.P. ed., Lord Durham's Report on the Affairs of British North America. 3 vols. London: Oxford University Press, 1912

The Irish Catholics's demand for the Construction of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Montreal



The Roman Catholic Inhabitants
of the
City of Montreal

speaking the english Language, having long suffered great inconvenience from want of Accommodation in the Churches appropriated for their use, and it having been noticed on several occasions, that the Poorer classes attended to their Religeous Duties, even in the most rigourous season, outside the Doors of the Churches - The following Members of the congregation, attached to the Recollet Church, met together

on Sunday the 31st Jany 1841.

immediately after High Mass, at the House of Mr John Cassidy for the purpose of devising measures for the Erection of a church sufficently extensive for the accommodation of their Catholic Brethern The Gentlemen then present were

Mr Peter Dunn	Mr Peter Devins
R J Begly	Andrew Conlan
Patrick Brennan	James Brennan
Thomas Hewitt	Thomas Neagle
John Cassidy	Thomas McGrath
Thomas Battle	John Manahan

who Resolved unanimously, that, in a matter of so much importance it was advisable & necessary to call a General meeting of their Roman Catholic Brethren of the City & Environs of Montreal for their concurrence and assistance, when Mr R J Begly voluntarily undertook to notify the most influencial member of their Body to meet at "O'Neill & Orr's Hotel"

on Monday the 8th Feby 1841.

ARCHIVES OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

MODULE 5

Module 5

QUÉBEC AND CONFEDERATION

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN QUÉBEC AND CANADA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY

Terminal Objectives:

The pupil should be able:

5.1 To explain the origins of the Canadian federation and the main terms of the British North America Act.

5.2 To describe and explain the evolution of Québec within the new Canadian context.

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

The gradual slackening of the ties with Great Britain, the growing strength of the United States, and the economic and political problems of a united Canada created a favourable climate for the grouping of the colonies in British North America. Confederation laid the foundations for a larger Canada, which from then on could look to further expansion on the continent. The face of modern Québec began to take shape amidst the many changes that were taking place at that time. Due to the initial impact of industrialization, town became more important. At the same time, the limits of the populated areas were more clearly defined. Urban and rural inhabitants often lived under difficult social conditions, the impact of which was still evident in their nature in the mid-twentieth century.

This module should also enable the pupil to reach a deeper understanding of the importance and complexity of political history. The analysis of constitutional documents and of the federal system should give him a better appreciation of the usefulness of a knowledge of the past in understanding the problems of the present.

ntreal Gazette.

Morning, September 1, 1864.

Messrs. Galt, Brown, Cartier and Macdonald left Quebec for Charlottetown on Monday, in the steamer "Queen Victoria." They were accompanied by Messrs. McDougall, Campbell, McGee and Langevin, who will, probably, take part in the Conference. The deputation will visit all the chief cities of the Lower Provinces, and return in the same steamer in about a fortnight. The *Chronicle* in referring to this addition to the numbers originally contemplated says: "We believe "the informality of the occasion left it open "to any member of the Government who "thought proper to be one of the party."

Montreal Gazette.

Wednesday Morning, October 12, 1864.

THE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC:

The following is a telegram from the Editorial Correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* at Quebec, dated yesterday evening:—

"The proceedings of the Conference are kept strictly private.

"It is understood that Mr. Bernard is appointed Secretary.

"Rumour states that a scheme has been submitted by Hon. J. A. Macdonald on behalf of Canada, and that it is now under discussion.

"Only three or four speeches have yet been made. The Conference will probably last until the middle or end of next week.

"There is a very general feeling in favour of Legislative Union, recognising, however, the claims of Lower Canada.

"The claims of the Ottawa Departmental buildings contractors and architects are to be referred to arbitration."

Montreal Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

The following is a telegram from the Editorial Correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, at Quebec, dated yesterday evening :—

"The Conference still sits with closed doors and almost Masonic secrecy. An application of the press for information has been rejected.

"All that is allowed to transpire is that progress towards Union continues to be made; and that every delegate is in favor of it.

"Some difficulties of detail have been met with, but nobody doubts that a basis of compromise can be found.

"There was a long and earnest discussion today on the question of representation.

"It was decided that the powers of both the local and federal governments should be derived from and adjusted by the Imperial government; but the federal government to be made strong enough to avoid the weakness which has broken up the late United States.

"The Executive Head to be appointed by the Imperial government.

"The proposition that the local Executive Chiefs be appointed by the federal government received favour.

"The Pacific Colonies to be invited to come in.

"The Conference will hold evening sessions next week."

Montreal Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

The following is a telegram from the Editorial Correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, at Quebec, dated yesterday evening:—

"There is a general feeling in favour of constituting the Federal Upper House by nomination rather than by election.

"The discussion on the question of apportionment of the representation has, I believe, continued during the day. Some progress has been made; but the proceedings may possibly be more protracted than at first expected.

"It is yet impossible to say when the sittings of the Conference will close. The festivities interfere somewhat with the progress of business.

"I may mention that Messrs. John A. Macdonald and Galt seem to have great influence in the Conference.

"No less than 1,400 invitations have been issued for the ball. As many as 760 have accepted; 270 have not yet replied. Probably from 800 to 900 persons will be present.

"The new floor in the Parliament House, for the occasion, will be laid level with the Speaker's chair. The old Assembly News room will be used as a supper room.

"The Brewer's Deputation have had a satisfactory interview with the Minister of Finance. They will only make returns after each two week's quantity brewed, instead of each evening; and they will not be obliged to make up an account of each purchase of barley."

THE LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

The following is a special telegram from the Editorial Correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, at Quebec, dated on Saturday evening:—

"The points under the consideration of the Conference which seem likely to cause prolonged discussion are: the Franchise; the Apportionment of the Representation; the Constitution of the Local Legislatures, and whether there shall be one or two Houses; whether there shall be responsible government in each Province, or government for a fixed period as in the late United States. There is also discussion respecting the duration of Federal Parliament, and the local Legislatures.

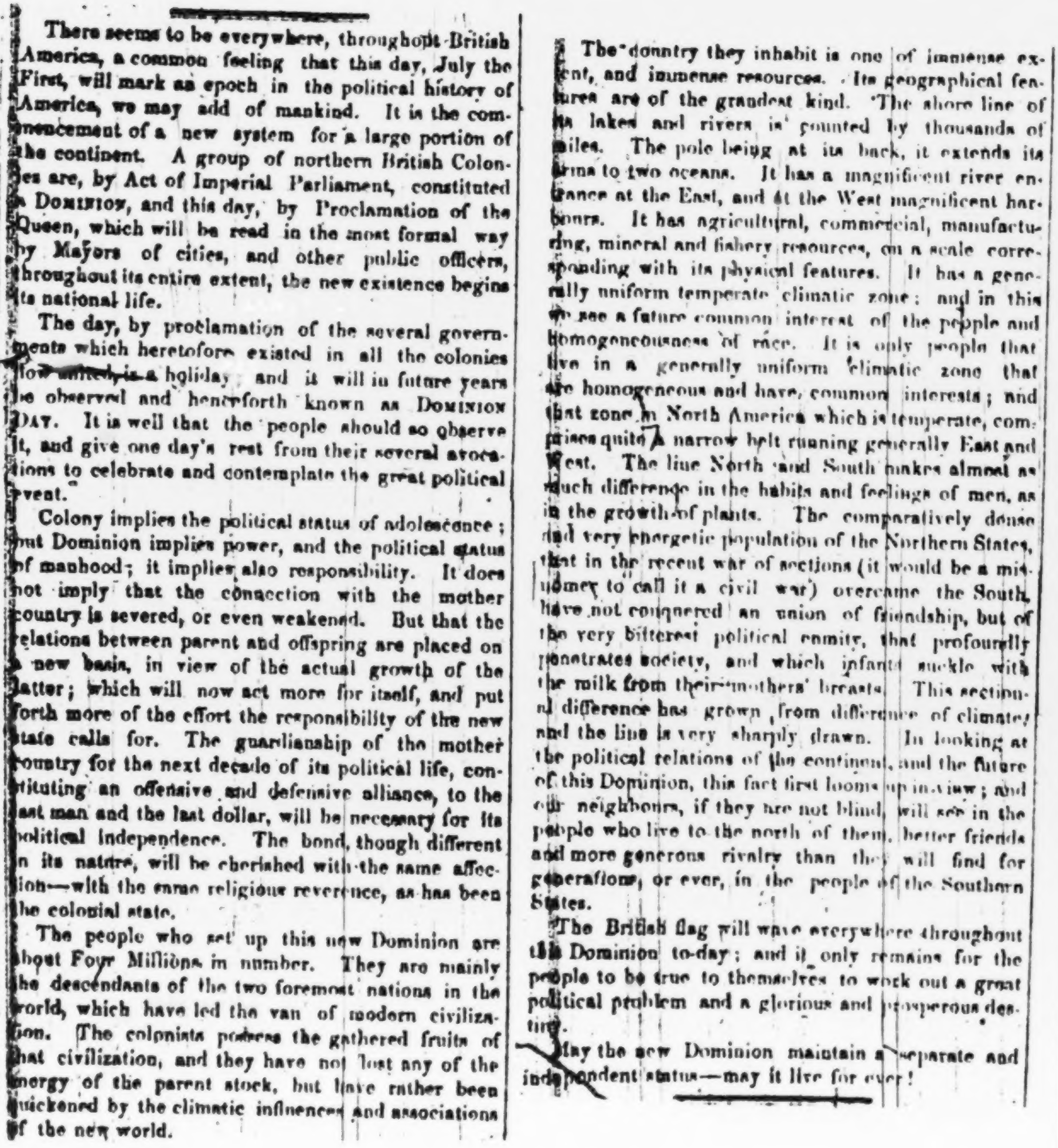
"On these points considerable diversity of opinion is found to exist; and it is probable that uniformity in the constitution of the local Legislatures will not be insisted on; but that each Province will be allowed to settle the form for itself, within certain limits.

"Some of the members of the Conference talk of an immediate application to the Provincial Parliaments, before submitting the scheme decided upon at the present sitting of Conference, in the form of an application to the Imperial government. If this view is adopted there will have to be an autumn Session of the Canadian Parliament at Quebec.

"The Conference only sat till two o'clock to-day. The Newfoundland Delegates must leave on Wednesday

"The prospects are that the Conference will sit all next week.

"The ball given Ministers was very brilliant. Lord Monck, Sir Richard and Lady McDonnell, and about [illegible] other guests [illegible]



There seems to be everywhere, throughout British America, a common feeling that this day, July the First, will mark an epoch in the political history of America, we may add of mankind. It is the commencement of a new system for a large portion of the continent. A group of northern British Colonies are, by Act of Imperial Parliament, constituted a DOMINION, and this day, by Proclamation of the Queen, which will be read in the most formal way by Mayors of cities, and other public officers, throughout its entire extent, the new existence begins its national life.

The day, by proclamation of the several governments which heretofore existed in all the colonies now united, is a holiday; and it will in future years be observed and henceforth known as DOMINION DAY. It is well that the people should so observe it, and give one day's rest from their several avocations to celebrate and contemplate the great political event.

Colony implies the political status of adolescence; but Dominion implies power, and the political status of manhood; it implies also responsibility. It does not imply that the connection with the mother country is severed, or even weakened. But that the relations between parent and offspring are placed on a new basis, in view of the actual growth of the latter; which will now act more for itself, and put forth more of the effort the responsibility of the new state calls for. The guardianship of the mother country for the next decade of its political life, constituting an offensive and defensive alliance, to the last man and the last dollar, will be necessary for its political independence. The bond, though different in its nature, will be cherished with the same affection—with the same religious reverence, as has been the colonial state.

The people who set up this new Dominion are about Four Millions in number. They are mainly the descendants of the two foremost nations in the world, which have led the van of modern civilization. The colonists possess the gathered fruits of that civilization, and they have not lost any of the energy of the parent stock, but have rather been quickened by the climatic influences and associations of the new world.

The country they inhabit is one of immense extent, and immense resources. Its geographical features are of the grandest kind. The shore line of its lakes and rivers is counted by thousands of miles. The pole being at its back, it extends its arms to two oceans. It has a magnificent river entrance at the East, and at the West magnificent harbours. It has agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, mineral and fishery resources, on a scale corresponding with its physical features. It has a generally uniform temperate climatic zone; and in this we see a future common interest of the people and homogeneousness of race. It is only people that live in a generally uniform climatic zone that are homogeneous and have common interests; and that zone in North America which is temperate, comprises quite a narrow belt running generally East and West. The line North and South makes almost as much difference in the habits and feelings of men, as in the growth of plants. The comparatively dense and very energetic population of the Northern States, that in the recent war of sections (it would be a misnomer to call it a civil war) overcame the South, have not conquered an union of friendship, but of the very bitterest political enmity, that profoundly penetrates society, and which infants suckle with the milk from their mothers' breasts. This sectional difference has grown from difference of climate; and the line is very sharply drawn. In looking at the political relations of the continent, and the future of this Dominion, this fact first looms up in view; and our neighbours, if they are not blind, will see in the people who live to the north of them, better friends and more generous rivalry than they will find for generations, or ever, in the people of the Southern States.

The British flag will wave everywhere throughout the Dominion to-day; and it only remains for the people to be true to themselves to work out a great political problem and a glorious and prosperous destiny.

May the new Dominion maintain a separate and independent status—may it live for ever!

The Montreal Gazette
July 1, 1867

CANADA

A Consolidation of

THE
CONSTITUTION
ACTS
1867 to 1982

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CANADA

THE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1867

30 & 31 Victoria, c. 3. (U.K.)

(Consolidated with amendments)

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith

(29th March 1867.)

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Powers of the Parliament

Legislative Authority of Parliament of Canada

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. Repealed. (44)
1A. The Public Debt and Property. (45)
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
2A. Unemployment insurance. (46)
3 The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.
26. Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. (47)

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures

Subjects of exclusive Provincial Legislation

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

1. Repealed. (48)
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes:—

    (*a*) Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province:

    (*b*) Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:

    (*c*) Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Non-Renewable Natural Resources, Forestry Resources and Electrical Energy

Laws respecting non-renewable natural resources, forestry resources and electrical energy

92A. (1) In each province, the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to

(*a*) exploration for non-renewable natural resources in the province;

(*b*) development, conservation and management of non-renewable natural resources and forestry resources in the province, including laws in relation to the rate of primary production therefrom; and

(*c*) development, conservation and management of sites and facilities in the province for the generation and production of electrical energy.

Export from provinces of resources

(2) In each province, the legislature may make laws in relation to the export from the province to another part of Canada of the primary production from non-renewable natural resources and forestry resources in the province and the production from facilities in the province for the generation of electrical energy, but such laws may not authorize or provide for discrimination in prices or in supplies exported to another part of Canada.

Authority of Parliament

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) derogates from the authority of Parliament to enact laws in relation to the matters referred to in that subsection and, where such a law of Parliament and a law of a province conflict, the law of Parliament prevails to the extent of the conflict.

Taxation of resources

(4) In each province, the legislature may make laws in relation to the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation in respect of

(*a*) non-renewable natural resources and forestry resources in the province and the primary production therefrom, and

(*b*) sites and facilities in the province for the generation of electrical energy and the production therefrom,

whether or not such production is exported in whole or in part from the province, but such laws may not authorize or provide for taxation that differentiates between production exported to another part of Canada and production not exported from the province.

"Primary production"

(5) The expression "primary production" has the meaning assigned by the Sixth Schedule.

Existing powers or rights

(6) Nothing in subsections (1) to (5) derogates from any powers or rights that a legislature or government of a province had immediately before the coming into force of this section. (49)

Education

Legislation respecting Education

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union:

(2) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec:

(3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education:

(4) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section. (50)

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION

For Uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into One Dominion under the Name of CANADA.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed on the Twenty-ninth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the "Government thereof, and for Purposes connected therewith," after divers Recitals, it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's most Honorable "Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that on and after a Day therein appointed, not being "more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and "New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada, and on and after "that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly:" And it is thereby further enacted, that "such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as "the Queen, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and "their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union:" We therefore, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do Ordain, Declare, and Command, that on and after the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada. And We do further Ordain and Declare, that the Persons whose Names are herein inserted and set forth are the Persons of whom We have, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, thought fit to approve as the Persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO.

JOHN HAMILTON,
RODERICK MATHESON,
JOHN ROSS,
SAMUEL MILLS,
BENJAMIN SEYMOUR,
WALTER HAMILTON DICKSON,
JAMES SHAW,
ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSON BLAIR,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
DAVID CHRISTIE,
JAMES COX AIKINS,
DAVID REESOR,
ELIJAH LEONARD,
WILLIAM MACMASTER,
ASA ALLWORTH BURNHAM,
JOHN SIMPSON,
JAMES SKEAD,
DAVID LEWIS MACPHERSON,
GEORGE CRAWFORD,
DONALD MACDONALD,
OLIVER BLAKE,
BILLA FLINT,
WALTER McCREA,
GEORGE WILLIAM ALLAN.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF
QUEBEC.

JAMES LESLIE,
ASA BELKNAP FOSTER,
JOSEPH NOËL BOSSÉ,
LOUIS A. OLIVIER,
JACQUE OLIVIER BUREAU,
CHARLES MALHIOT,
LOUIS RENAUD,
LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST,
ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER,
JOHN HAMILTON,
CHARLES CORMIER,
ANTOINE JUCHEREAU DUCHESNAY,
DAVID EDWARD PRICE,
ELZEAR H. J. DUCHESNAY,
LEANDRE DUMOUCHEL,
LOUIS LACOSTE,
JOSEPH F. ARMAND,
CHARLES WILSON,
WILLIAM HENRY CHAFFERS,
JEAN BAPTISTE GUÉVREMONT,
JAMES FERRIER,
Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight,
THOMAS RYAN,
JOHN SEWELL SANBORN.

FOR THE PROVINCE OF
NOVA SCOTIA.

EDWARD KENNY,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
THOMAS D. ARCHIBALD,
ROBERT B. DICKEY,
JOHN H. ANDERSON,
JOHN HOLMES,
JOHN W. RITCHIE,
BENJAMIN WIER,
JOHN LOCKE,
CALEB R. BILL,
JOHN BOURINOT,
WILLIAM MILLER.

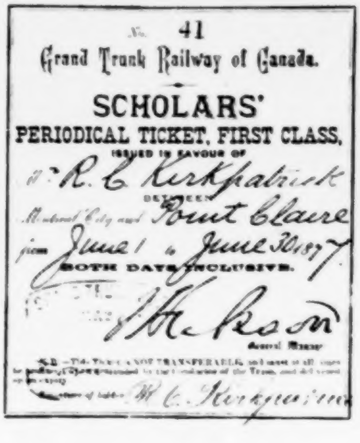
FOR THE PROVINCE OF
NEW BRUNSWICK.

AMOS EDWIN BOTSFORD,
EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
ROBERT LEONARD HAZEN,
WILLIAM HUNTER ODELL,
DAVID WARK,
WILLIAM HENRY STEEVES,
WILLIAM TODD,
JOHN FERGUSON,
ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT,
ABNER REID McCLELAN,
PETER MITCHELL.

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-second Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

Growing up with Canada

GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY


No. 41
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.
SCHOLARS'
PERIODICAL TICKET, FIRST CLASS,
ISSUED IN FAVOUR OF
Mr R. C. Kirkpatrick
BETWEEN
Montreal City and Point Claire
from June 1 to June 30 1877
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.
J. Hickson
General Manager
N.B.—This Ticket is NOT TRANSFERABLE, [illegible]
Signature of holder W C. Kirkpatri

The beginnings of the Grand Trunk Railway

The most important railway company established between 1850 and 1860 was the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. Its name stemmed from its purpose: to operate a long, important main line which other, smaller lines would join – much as the trunk of a tree supports branches.

Construction costs were very high, but the Grand Trunk was financed by wealthy men in England. In fact, its head office was in London while a Montreal office managed operations. In just eight years the company completed tracks from Rivière du Loup, east of Quebec City, through Montreal and Toronto, all the way to Sarnia. Along the route, the very expensive Victoria Bridge had to be built across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. Nearly two kilometres long, it had only one track when it was opened in 1859, but a second was added during major reconstruction 40 years later.

In 1856, when the Grand Trunk opened its line from Montreal to Toronto, there was a huge celebration. Thousands of people from Toronto, Quebec, Boston and Portland poured into Montreal. The city held a big parade one morning and gave a banquet that night for more than 4,000 guests. They sat at 1,500 m of tablecloths and used 88,000 knives, forks, and spoons. The following evening there was a ball but, according to newspaper reports, the hall was so crowded that no one had room to dance until one o'clock in the morning, after some of the people had gone home.

Rail travel in the mid-1800s

By 1860, there were more than 3,200 km of railway lines in Canada. A person – or a package – could travel by train all the way from Rivière du Loup in Quebec to Sarnia in Ontario.

People who did so found the journey long and tiring. Most rails were only 5.5 m long and there was quite a gap between the end of one and the beginning of the next (to prevent the "snake rails" mentioned previously). As wheels crossed the gaps, cars jolted and passengers bounced. Cushioned seats made first-class travel a little more comfortable, but everyone in second class sat on plain wooden benches. Trains stopped at mealtimes because there were no dining cars. They also stopped for the night, because there were no sleeping accommodations on board, and passengers had to find rooms in hotels.

The first sleeping car in the world was designed and built in Hamilton, Ontario, by the Great Western Railway. It looked like a box car fitted with long benches, and each passenger was given a rug and a pillow. They certainly weren't comfortable, but at least trains could keep rolling through the night, so the journey took less time.

Locomotives used wood for fuel then and, because it burned quickly, trains had to stop every 80 km to pick up another load, supplied by farmers. When a train was running late, passengers were asked to help bring the wood aboard.

If the trip was difficult for passengers, it was extremely so for train and locomotive crews. The fireman had to keep throwing heavy logs into the fire box and, whenever he had a chance, climb outside onto the engine to grease bearings. It was also his job to load the wood at each stop, and clean ashes out of the fire box.

There were compensations, though. The crews were very popular in the towns they passed through, because they brought news and gossip from other points along a line. Engineers especially were admired. If they were young and handsome there were pretty girls waiting for them at every stop, and they were idols for children who were learning in school how big the world around them really was, and dreamed of seeing it.

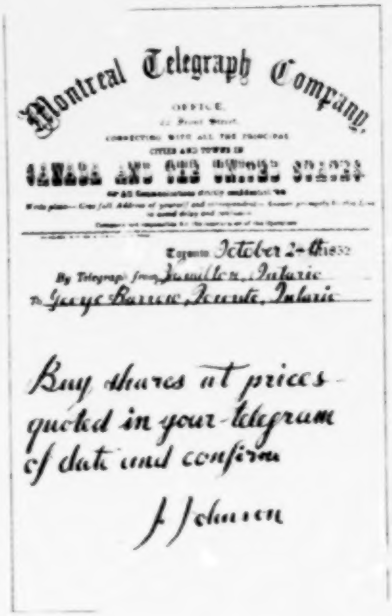
A Production of
Canadian National
Public Affairs an[illegible]rtising
Montreal, 19[illegible]

The importance of railways

Railways changed the lives of many Canadian settlers. Before there were trains, earning money wasn't easy for people in rural areas. But railways paid local men to lay tracks and once a line was opened farmers could use trains to ship their produce for sale far from home. Eggs, butter, milk, fruit, chickens, rabbits – all were sent off to city markets, and dollars came back. What's more, farmers were paid to provide wood for locomotives, and while a train was stopped, local craftsmen had a chance to sell their wares to passengers.

Thus a new rail line always meant prosperity and growth. In fact, more than one small town actually moved to a new location to be closer to where the trains ran. The arrival of the train was the highlight of a day. A crowd would wait at the station to stare at wealthy travellers and chat with passengers who got off to take a stroll.

Railways also built telegraph lines to send messages from one station to another, warning their workers of problems along the line or informing them of train movements. Naturally, the telegraph began to provide services to communities as well. In emergencies, its operator could wire for help, and important news arrived much faster by wire than by mail. Trains also provided the means for people in small places to feel closer to the rest of the world, as they brought newspapers and letters in a few days rather than in weeks or months as stagecoaches had done.



Montreal Telegraph Company

OFFICE,

CONNECTING WITH ALL THE PRINCIPAL
CITIES AND TOWNS IN
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

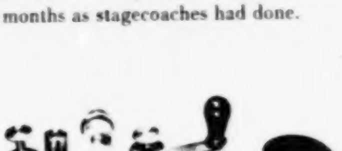
Toronto October 24th 1852

By Telegraph from Hamilton, Ontario

To George Barrie, Toronto, Ontario

Buy shares at prices quoted in your telegram of date and confirm

J Johnson



Uniting the colonies

In 1857, Queen Victoria named Ottawa as the Capital of the Province of Canada, and during the next decade serious talk about political union of all the British North American colonies began.

Leaders of the four Maritime colonies met in Charlottetown in 1864 to discuss uniting them. A few months later, another conference was held in Quebec to discuss a larger federation, of the Maritimes with the Province of Canada. Railways were not only an important topic at both meetings, but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia refused to participate in the larger plan unless they were promised a rail link with what would become Quebec and Ontario.

Railways were also important to the provinces that joined Confederation after it became a fact on July 1, 1867, with John A. Macdonald as prime minister.

Two years later, Canada bought Prince Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company and marked out what are today's three Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. Manitoba entered Confederation in 1870. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia joined in 1871 because it was promised a rail link with the rest of the country – otherwise, it would probably have joined the United States. And Prince Edward Island decided to become a part of Canada in 1873 when it ran out of money to finish building its own railway.

Large eastern railways grow

In the East, however, many small lines were finding it hard to stay in business. There were nearly 200 of them, most with only a few kilometres of track, and the population of the young country could not support them all. The Grand Trunk bought up many of the lines and by 1900 owned more than 4,825 km of track, mostly in Quebec and Ontario. Among the lines it took over was the Great Western.

The Intercolonial, too, was growing apace. As branch lines were completed small companies sold their trackage and equipment to larger ones, and thus the Intercolonial acquired the line between Riviere du Loup and Levis, across the St. Lawrence from Quebec City.

Now there was a boom in railway construction, especially in the Atlantic Provinces. A new company was formed to build a line from Truro in Nova Scotia to Rivière du Loup in Quebec, where the Grand Trunk line began. At first, progress was slow, but by 1876 the line was completed. The Intercolonial Railway, as it was called, owned 1,125 km of track serving six major Atlantic seaports.

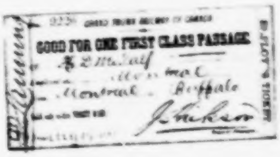
A Canadian railway from sea to sea

Building a rail line to the Pacific was one of the biggest single railway projects ever undertaken in the world. It truly shaped the history of Canada.

Tens of thousands of acres of wilderness had to be surveyed and mapped in the search for a route through the Rocky Mountains. Tunnels had to be blasted through granite cliffs. Many men died in the process of laying kilometre after kilometre of track, and the project almost ran out of money several times. When, in 1885, the last spike was driven in a Canadian Pacific Railway line 4,666 km long, the largest rail network in the world was open for business. Canada's East and West were linked by steel.

Rail travel in the late 1800s

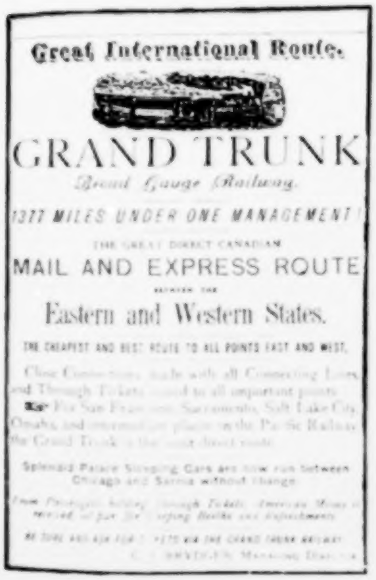
Between 1870 and 1900, rail travel became much more comfortable. In fact, some of the passenger trains became quite elegant. On the outside, coaches were beautifully painted in bright colours. Inside, first-class parlour cars had wood carvings on the ceilings, and paintings displayed on mahogany-panelled walls. Plush carpets were laid, and at windows hung draperies of rich fabrics. By 1888, certain trains had coaches lighted by electricity and heated by steam. Some cars even boasted a primitive form of air-conditioning: fans blowing across blocks of ice. Dining cars offered six-course meals, served in the style of fine hotels.



GOOD FOR ONE FIRST CLASS PASSAGE

Montreal

Buffalo



Great International Route.

GRAND TRUNK

Broad Gauge Railway.

1377 MILES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT!

THE GREAT DIRECT CANADIAN

MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE

BETWEEN THE

Eastern and Western States.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Close Connections made with all Connecting Lines and Through Tickets issued to all important points.
☞ For San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk is the most direct route.

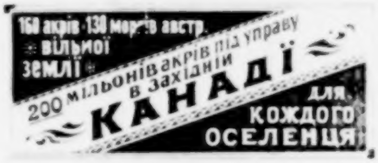
Splendid Palace Sleeping Cars are now run between Chicago and Sarnia without change.

From Passengers holding Through Tickets, American Money is received at par for Sleeping Berths and Refreshments.

BE SURE AND ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

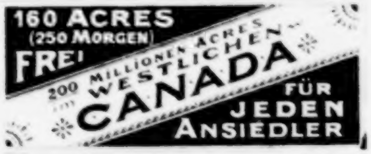


160 акрів · 130 моргів австр. вільної землі

200 мільонів акрів під управу в західній

КАНАДІ

для кождого оселенця

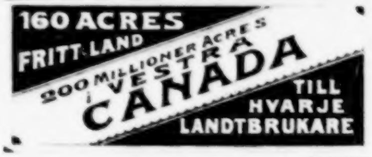


160 ACRES (250 MORGEN) FREI

200 MILLIONEN ACRES WESTLICHEN

CANADA

FÜR JEDEN ANSIEDLER



160 ACRES FRITT LAND

200 MILLIONER ACRES I VESTRA

CANADA

TILL HVARJE LANDTBRUKARE

New lines in the West

At the turn of our century, Canadians were very optimistic about the future. Many people believed this would soon become one of the greatest nations in the world. Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, "The 20th century belongs to Canada".

But the young land needed more people, to open up the wilderness and establish industries. The government began advertising to attract immigrants, with huge posters displayed all over England and in Europe's major cities. They described the rich farmlands and wonderful opportunities to be found in Canada. The campaign worked: thousands upon thousands of immigrants began pouring into Canada, many of them heading for the West.

Western Canada booms

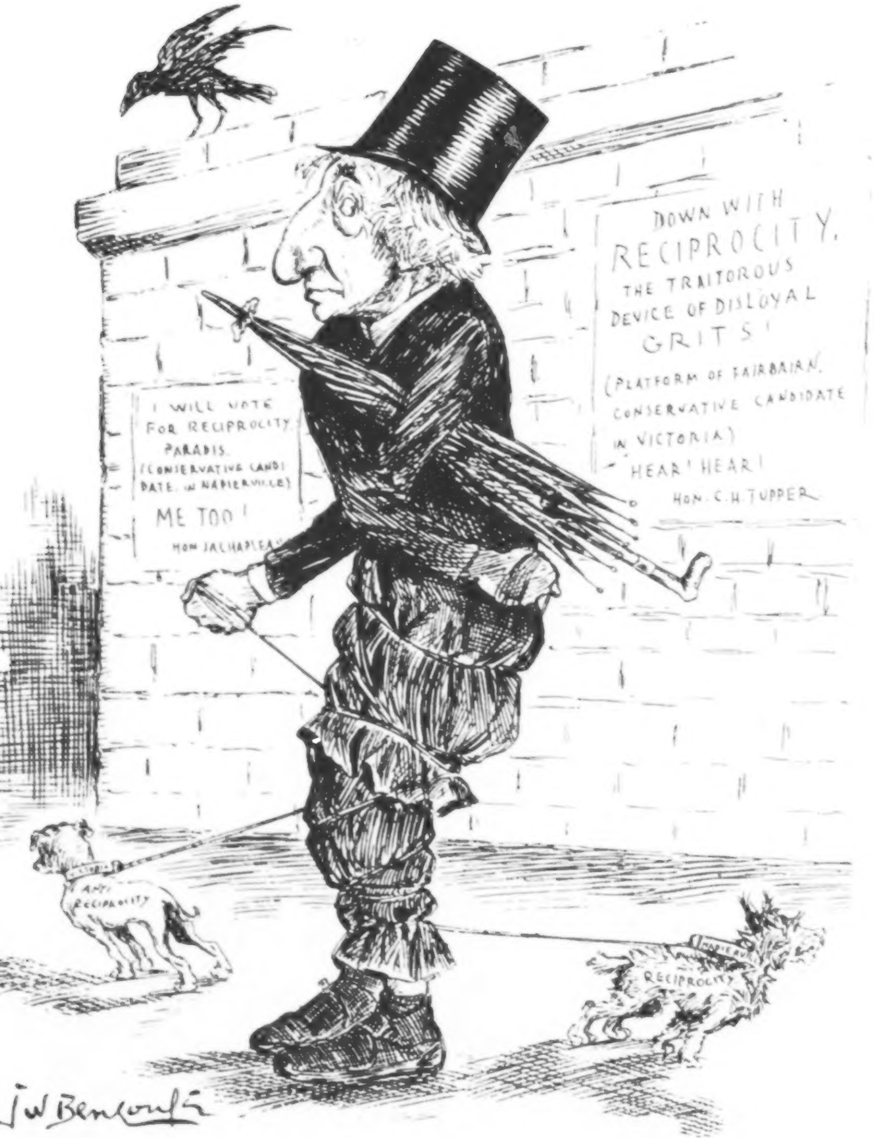
The Canadian Pacific Railway had changed the face of Western Canada. Towns had sprung up all along its route. Winnipeg and Vancouver had become cities; farms were now spread across the Prairies; mining and lumber companies were formed in British Columbia.

In 1904, a Canadian developed a new type of wheat, Marquis, which ripened earlier than any other variety. It meant that farmers could grow wheat farther north than before, where summers were shorter. In effect, Charles Saunders' achievement doubled the amount of arable land on the Prairies. (He was later knighted for it.)

More and still more new rail lines were needed in the West, but Canadian Pacific couldn't keep up with the demand.

THE FAST LI

THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAY


DOWN WITH RECIPROCITY, THE TRAITOROUS DEVICE OF DISLOYAL GRITS!
(PLATFORM OF FAIRBAIRN, CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE IN VICTORIA)
HEAR! HEAR!
HON. C. H. TUPPER
I WILL VOTE FOR RECIPROCITY.
PARADIS.
(CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE IN NAPIERVILLE)
ME TOO!
HON J.A. CHAPLEAU
ANTI RECIPROCITY
RECIPROCITY
J.W. Bengough

The Gazet

MONTREAL TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1885.

A GREAT CRIME EXPIATED.

Riel Executed at Regina Yesterday Morning.

HE MEETS HIS DOOM BRAVELY,

And is Persuaded Not to Make a Final Address.

DESTRUCTION OF MOST OF HIS PAPERS.

Last Hours Spent With His Spiritual Advisers.

THE POST MORTEM AND INQUEST.

His Executioner Once Riel's Prisoner—Excitement at Quebec and Ottawa—Public Feeling in Toronto.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

REGINA, N.W.T., November 16.—At eight o'clock the execution party went up the rickety ladder upstairs and proceeded along the loft to the far end where was found Louis Riel, kneeling near the door leading to the scaffold, with Pere Andre and Father McWilliams reciting prayers for the dying. Dr. Jukes stood close by, also Sheriff Chapleau and the tall form of Deputy Sheriff Gibson filled the door. The noose was visible dangling beyond. Around stood a guard of police. At 8.05 Pere Andre

ADMINISTERED THE LAST SACRAMENT TO RIEL.

Riel gave the responses firmly, and although pale, he was firm. He dressed in a black coat, brown tweed pants and moccasins. The figure of the hangman now appeared out of the gloom of the loft, holding the straps to bind Riel. He wore a mask over his face. At 8.15 Riel rose to his feet and was pinioned by the hangman. Deputy Sheriff Gibson superintended the operation, Riel standing with eyes open, praying, the French priests standing in front. He then walked firmly to the scaffold, repeating "In God do I put my trust." His head was erect, his step firm, never showing the least tremor. As he repeated the prayerful exclamation, a half-smile lit up his face. Descending down a few steps of the scaffold he stood on the drop with his face turned northward. Pere Andre and Father McWilliams continued to pray, and Riel said in English, "I do ask forgiveness of all men and forgive all my enemies." He then prayed a short time in French. The executioner now took his place, the white cap was drawn over Riel's head, both the priests, holding lighted candles, continuing to repeat the prayers for the dying. Exactly

AT 8.23 THE DROP FELL,

giving a shock to all present. The rope shook violently for a moment, swaying back and forth, then quivered. The length of the drop was eight feet. At the first moment of the fall the body remained still, his knees drawn up violently; three or four times the body swayed to and fro, quivering, and Riel was dead. From the first moment of the drop to the time when the body became quiescent was under two minutes.

THE SCAFFOLD HAD BEEN ERECTED

within a contracted enclosure immediately in rear of the guard house, and the only view of it was through a window immediately under a rafter. The last sacrament was taken by the condemned man within the guard house proper and near the opening which led to the scaffold. He responded to the Latin prayers with a full and clear voice while on his bended knees. When the moment came for him to rise to have his hands and arms pinioned, he kept looking up slowly repeating his prayers. He then walked through the opening and down the narrow stairway with his face turned away from the few civilians and soldiers who stood about the opening. When he was about to take his place on the trap the Deputy Sheriff asked if he had anything to say? He turned to his confessor, Pere Andre, and enquired, "Shall I not say a few words?" "No," quickly replied the priest in French, "Make this, your last sacrifice, and you will be rewarded." Riel turned and remarked in English, "I have nothing more to say." There was some delay in adjusting the noose, but Riel did not remark upon it, and as the white cap closed over him he was heard distinctly repeating his prayers.

Canadian Illustrated News

II. Facsimile of the First Edition. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869

The Canadian Constitution is not yet two and a half years old, but already there is a demand that it should be set aside in favour of still other political relationships. This constant craving for change is not, however, so deeply seated in the public mind as might, at first sight, be supposed. Confederation was rather the work of the politicians than of the people. Among the constituencies the "Quebec Scheme," embodied in the resolutions of 1864, was viewed with indifference if not with some degree of hostility. But nineteen-twentieths of the people rejoiced that the country had escaped from the party wrangles which had threatened to make all government impossible. They regarded with satisfaction the prospect of closer commercial relations with the sister Provinces, even while some of them, influenced by their early political education, dreaded that the cost of the alliance might be more than its worth. Considering the situation as it really was when the Coalition Government secured the sanction of Parliament to the Quebec Scheme, and remembering, that between the first session of '65 and the meeting of the Legislature at Ottawa, in the summer of '66, some incidents had occurred calculated to revive old party animosities, we cannot be surprised that with the short experience of two years the people still look upon the new Constitution in the light of an experiment, at the failure of which many of them would be by no means astonished. It is not so much because of active hostility to the existing governmental machinery, as because of the wide spread feeling of indifference towards it, that the agitators for another change in our relations with the Empire, and with the world at large, are heard throughout the land, to an extent entirely disproportioned to their numbers or their influence.

If the advocates of Canadian independence, or of annexation to the United States, have any political history of their own to boast, the chances are ten to one it will prove them to have opposed Confederation, or accepted it only from the exigencies of party, and with many reservations. It has not yet appeared that any of the early supporters of the measure have turned their backs upon it; while several public men of high character, personally and politically, who opposed it at the beginning, have now given their adhesion to the policy of 1864.

The demand for "independence" comes not, therefore, from the friends of the present constitution, though many of these believe in the inevitable necessity of some day cutting Canada loose from the Parent State. Throughout the whole period, when the new constitution was under consideration, there was even in Ontario a larger numerical opposition to it than the "Independents" can muster to-day. It would therefore be a mistake to assume, because the cry of Independence, or even of Annexation, may have been heard within the Dominion, that the public mind of Canada is so fickle as to seek already to discard the new relationship with the Empire. If there is one point upon which the public mind has given evidence of being firmly settled, it is that things as they are shall receive a full trial, and that agitation for constitutional changes will be resolutely discountenanced. The Imperial authorities have assuredly not encouraged Canadian Independence, if by that is meant the severance of our connection with the empire. But they have encouraged a policy of true Canadian independence by emancipating the country from the trammels of Imperial legislation in the management of its own affairs, and conferring the fullest powers of self-government consistent with the preservation of the Royal Prerogative. With this form of independence Canada may well be contented for many years to come. Is there another offering greater security for peace and the progressive development of the country's resources? We have heard frequently of a "guaranteed" independence. It was a favourite dream with a certain few during the early years of the late war between the Northern and Southern States. Then it was argued that under the joint protection of England, France, and the United States, Canada would become a country of perpetual peace; that, secured for ever against interruption from war's alarms, the people would more surely enjoy uninterrupted progress. The theme was then discussed as "Canadian neutrality," the terms of the proposition being, that the powers named guarantee that Canada should be regarded as neutral ground. It was a very preposterous, and a very pusillanimous proposition. It involved the surrender of the sovereignty of the crown over British North America, and the placing of the affairs of Canada to some extent under the direction of the protecting powers. To say nothing of the impracticability of such an arrangement, or of the degrading position in which it would have placed Canada, could it possibly have been carried out, there is abundant evidence of the very slight hold it had then, even in the face of some danger, upon the Canadian mind, in the fact that the young men of the country rushed to arms with zeal and alacrity the moment the excitement about the *Trent* affair promised them the probability of real work in the defence of crown and country. The humiliating position of enforced neutrality would ill-comport with the traditions of the races from which the people of Canada have sprung; and certainly it would add but little of dignity or self-respect to the Canadian national character, which, happily, is now being developed under better, more generous, and manlier impulses than those which the "neutral ground" policy, with its abiding sense of national incapacity would inspire.

The independence of Canada guaranteed by England, though less offensive, in that it would not openly proclaim to the world that Canadians were sneaks and cowards, can have no solid advantages, either for Canada or for the Empire, which are not already secured by the existing arrangement. For England to guarantee the independence of Canada would be to invite her enemies to assail that independence; and assuming, what of course is possible, though inprobable, that the United States and England drift into war, Canadian independence, resting on England's guarantee, would as certainly drag the people of Canada into the conflict, as would the present Colonial connection. But to assume independence even on such a guarantee, which, in all human probability, England would never give, would involve this country in much heavier charges for its government than it is at present called upon to pay. There is in fact no middle house between our present relations with the Empire and absolute independence, for the country already possesses all the advantages which independence could confer in the management of its internal affairs, while it is relieved of international obligations by the connection with the mother country, which the severance of that connexion would necessarily impose. It would be a waste of space to discuss the probable consequences of an early separation from the Empire, because as we have said, the people of Canada, those who have the franchise in their hands, are in no humour to try another new Constitution, or any serious alterations of the existing one, just yet. They do not consider themselves one whit the less Canadians because they are also Britons; nor can they be persuaded to believe otherwise than that the prestige and dignity of the Empire are shared in by Canada so long as the Imperial connection is maintained.

MODULE 6

Module 6

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE MAIN ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL FACTORS WHICH MARKED THE SECOND PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN QUÉBEC

Terminal Objectives:

The pupil should be able:

6.1 To describe the principal effects, on Québec and Canada, of North American economic expansion between 1896 and 1929.

6.2 To evaluate the effects of the Depression on Canada and Québec.

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

At the beginning of the 20th century, Canada experienced an economic boom which triggered its growth. World War 1 hastened the process of industrialization and helped Canada attain its full status as an autonomous nation. Rich in natural resources, especially in hydro-electric energy potential, Québec also prospered. Industrialization spread to new regions and increased notably in Montréal, where new groups of immigrants were settling. The Québec population became essentially an urban one and was forced to learn how to deal with the social problems caused by such rapid change. The Great Depression, however, undermined faith in ongoing progress and brought about the changes in attitude which placed Québec at the crossroads of modernity and tradition.

This module lends itself well to the use of one of the methods of historical inquiry. By questioning people in the milieu who lived during the period under study, it is possible for the pupil to become familiar with the techniques of oral history and to understand its richness and limitations.

TWO PICTURES.

WAGES : 1874-1878.		WAGES : 1879-1882.	
Day Labourer	$ .60 to 75 Cents.	Day Labourer	$1.25 to 1.50 Cents
Mason	1.50 to — "	Mason	2.50 to 2.75 "
Bricklayer	1.50 to — "	Bricklayer	2.00 to 2.50 "
Plasterer	1.25 to 1.50	Plasterer	2.00 to 2.65 "

AND WAGES STEADILY ON THE INCREASE.

What is the use of making the Necessaries of Life Cheap when there is no money to buy them ?

A CONTRAST.

UNDER GRIT RULE.

EFICIT—$7,500,000.

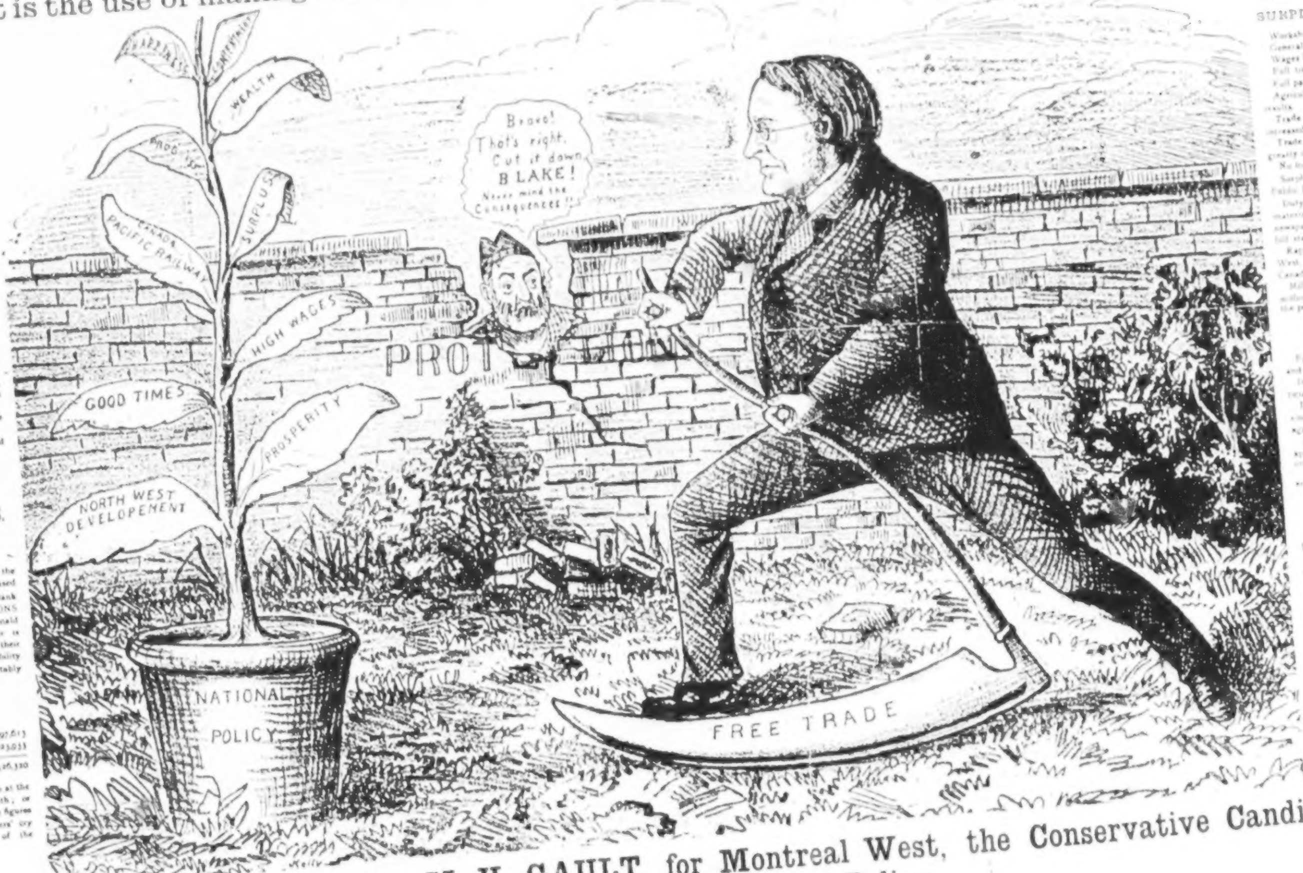
Workshops closed.
General depression and gloom.
Half time for workingmen.
Half pay for labourers.
No demand for agricultural pro ucts.
Canada paying tribute to the nited States to the extent of 10,000,000 per annum.
Loans from abroad necessary.
Revenue insufficient to meet ordinary expenditure.
Imposition of duties on tea, coffee, &c., and refusal to protect Canadian ndustries.
The North-West decried and the Western States puffed up.
Capital driven out of Canada and nvestment discouraged.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

The fact that the masses of the eople of Canada have increased heir deposits in the Savings Bank y nearly TWELVE MILLIONS F DOLLARS since the Macdonald overnment came into power is ncontrovertible evidence of their mproved condition—of their ability o support themselves comfortably nd to save money.

st of May, 1878—last year of "Reform" Rule—the deposit was	$ 8,497,613
st of May, 1882	20,023,933
ncrease	$11,526,320

Deposits are now rolling in at the ate of $400,000 per month, or $4,800,000 per annum. These figures ispose of the Free Traders' cry about the oppressiveness of the ariff.



UNDER CONSERVATIVE RULE.

SURPLUS, $11,500,000.

Workshops open.
General Prosperity.
Wages Increased.
Full time for workingmen.
Full pay for labourers of all kinds.
Agriculture yielding magnificent results.
Trade with the Mother Country increased.
Trade with the United States greatly decreased.
No loans from England required.
Surplus applied to reduction of Public Debt.
Duty taken off tea, coffee, raw material for manufacturing purposes, newspaper postage abolished and bill stamp tax abolished.
Rapid development of the North-West, and immigrants attracted to Canada.
Millions of Capital invested, and millions more waiting the verdict of the people.

VOTE AGAINST

Free Trade and Direct Taxation and Ruin.
Incapable "fly-on-the-wheel" politicians.
Faction, and the men who set Province against Province and class against class.
Men who basely deceived and disappointed the people when they got into power.
The traducers of the manufacturers; and
National Retrogression.

VOTE FOR

The National Policy and National Progress.
A Practical Government whose members understand the wants of the country.
Union and Dominion Consolidation; and a Government which kept faith with the electors.

AGRICULTURE AND THE NATIONAL POLICY.

During the last year of the Mackenzie Administration the agricultural exports of Canada reached	$32,018,011
Under the National Policy in 1881	42,028,343

ELECTORS! Vote Early for M. H. GAULT, for Montreal West, the Conservative Candidate, and in favor of the National Policy.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF LABOUR, ITS RELATION TO CAPITAL, THE HOURS OF LABOUR AND THE EARNINGS OF LABOURING MEN AND WOMEN: 1889

(EXCERPTS)

THEOPHILE CHARRON, Journeyman Cigar-maker aged 14, of Montreal, sworn.

By Mr. Helbronner:

Q. How old are you. A. I was 14 on the 10th January last.

Q. You began working at 11 years. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it usual to beat children? A. Often.

Q. Were you beaten during the first year of your apprenticeship. A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, you were beaten at eleven years. A. Yes, sir.

Q. With what? A. With a plank about 3 or 4 feet long and six inches broad.

Q. Do you know the black hole at Fortier? A. Yes, sir. I have seen it several times. What is called the black hole is a sort of coal box. The coals are stored there, and when the children don't behave they stick them among the coals. It is not heated, but the warmth reaches there, as the building is heated by steam.

Q. How long did the children stop in the black hole? A. It seems to me that there was a young fellow by the name of Charley Weir who stopped there about one hour or two, but I am not positive as to the time. But one hour or two was the shortest time he was in.

EDWARD LUSHER, Manager, Montreal Street Railway Co., called and sworn.

By Mr. Freed

Q. Take the drivers on cars; how many hours in a day are they required to work? A. Drivers, of course, work the same number of hours as conductors, about 12 hours a day.

Q. Is that from the time at which they start with their first car until they bring in their last car in the evening? A. No, that is the time of their actual labor. They start out say at six o'clock in the morning, they go off at nine; and they have two hours relief. Then they come on later in the day and again they get two hours more relief. They lie off four hours during the day.

Q. Take the man who starts at six o'clock in the morning with his car; at what hour at night will he have finished his work? A. He will have finished his work about nine o'clock.

Q. What are the average wages of a driver? A. The same as a conductor - $8.00 a week; and on some lines $7.50 per week.

PATRICK J. DALTON, Longshoreman, Montréal, called and sworn by MR. HEAKES

The hours which I have worked on a consecutive stretch on Allan's,* and many others have worked the same, have been thirty-five hours, that is at a stretch without a rest.

Q. Have you ever felt very exhausted at the end of your work?
A. I have felt very exhausted; I have not been able to drag myself home, or scarcely able.

RICHARD POWERS, Moulder, Montreal, called and sworn.
By MR. ARMSTRONG

Q. Do you know whether any men in your trade have been blacklisted? A. There were 75 thrown out of employment at one time because they were Union men.

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* Allan Steamship Line

ARTHUR W. SHORT, of the City and District of Montreal, Journalist, editor of the Canadian Workman

By MR. HEAKES

Q. Have you any statement that you would like to make, or any information you would desire to lay before the Commission, in the form of a statement?
A. First, as to the question to the levying of water rates in the city. There can be no question that the workingman is made to pay heavily for water which he does not use, and not only that, but for water used by his richer and more fortunate fellow citizens.

Q. So from your point of view the sanitary condition of the poorer class of houses is not good for the working classes?
A. It is not. It is very bad, very deplorable indeed. The Montreal Star of November the 22nd last, describes one house that I saw myself on Eleanor Street. The report states that this is one of many "nests of contagion" in the city of Montreal.

The reporter knocked at the door of the lower tenement, and was admitted into a house consisting of two rooms, in which a family of four are accommodated. In one corner sat a child, once a rosy as an apple, but now pallid and with brilliant eyes. She was just recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria for which she had been treated at the hospital, and her voice was gone.

A lad was in the same room suffering from the same malady, but so far recovered as to be up and about. The ceilings of the room were discoloured with the water that is said by the tenants to pour in during wet weather.

From the occupants of this house it was learned, that there have been some fifteen cases of diphteria and typhoid fever recently in that locality.

Under the houses about fourteen loads of rubbish from cellars of grocery stores on McCord Street, consisting, so it is said, of old fish and other foul smelling matters, were recently dumped. When it rains the smell from this stuff is overpowering.

All around Griffintown, properties are in a most unsanitary condition, the privies are four feet from the house outside the back door. They are mostly cesspools, and they stand in a row just close to the backdoors or front doors where the tenements are in the yard.

MISS _____, Dressmaker, of Montreal, sworn

By MR. HELBRONNER

Q. You are engaged in a millinery shop? A. Yes, as clerk.

Q. What are the hours of work that you are called upon to do? A. In the sale room, it is from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, and when there is a rush, we begin at 8 o'clock in the morning to knock off - well, that depends at 10 o'clock to half-past 10; 11 o'clock to half-past 11.

Q. What are the hours of rest which you have during the day? A. Two hours, one hour for dinner and one hour for tea.

Q. In the shop where you work, there are dressmakers engaged? A. Yes.

Q. Up to what hour do they work? A. From 8.30 in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening, and in the busy season they work at night till 9 o'clock - the usual time.

Machinist, of Montreal, sworn.

By MR. HELBRONNER

Q. You are employed at the Hochelaga Cotton Factory. A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many children are there? A. There are a couple of hundreds of children.

Q. How old is the youngest of these children? A. There are children of ten years old working there; perhaps some even younger; but I know of several ten years old.

Q. Of those whom you know to be ten years old, have they worked a long time in the factory? A. They have been working a couple of years.

Q. What are the working hours? A. For a couple of months work, we have been working ten hours a day - sixty hours a week.

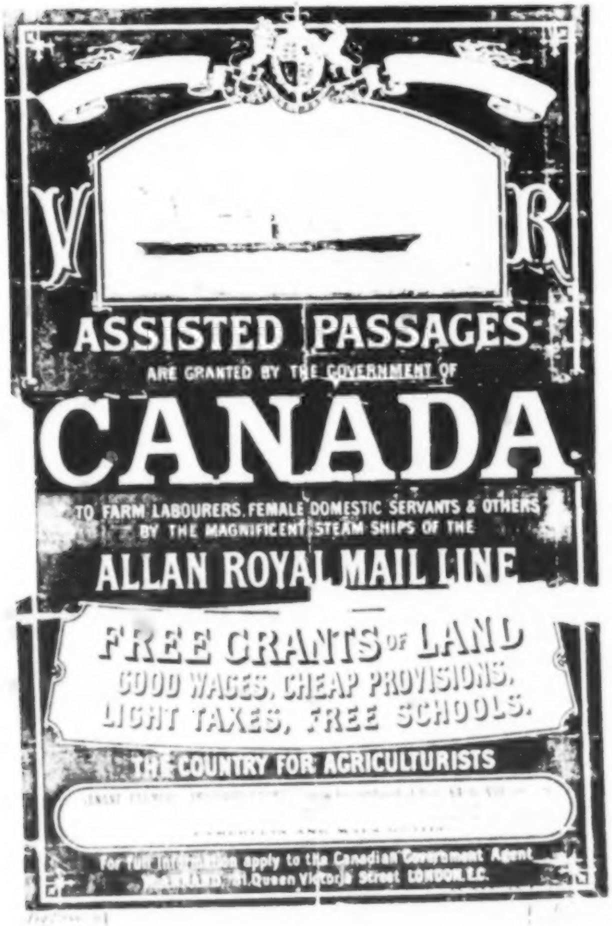
Q. Which is the longest day of work that you have had? A. Thirteen hours.

Q. Do the children work as long as the men stay in the factory?
A. The same thing. When some work all work. If any one dares not want to work, the next morning he is fined.

BY MR. KERWIN:

Q. Is it true that the children work in the factory barefoot?
A. Yes, several do.

Q. Can you give us an idea of the number of these children who know how to read and write?
A. There is not a quarter of them.



ASSISTED PASSAGES

ARE GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF

CANADA

TO FARM LABOURERS, FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS & OTHERS
BY THE MAGNIFICENT STEAM SHIPS OF THE

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

FREE GRANTS OF LAND
GOOD WAGES, CHEAP PROVISIONS,
LIGHT TAXES, FREE SCHOOLS.

THE COUNTRY FOR AGRICULTURISTS

For full information apply to the Canadian Government Agent
[illegible], 81, Queen Victoria Street LONDON, E.C.

Gazette.

Temperature Yesterday
Max. 83. Min. 55
Same Date Last Year
Max. 57. Min., 47
McGILL OBSERVATORY READINGS

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY JUNE 10, 1891.

LYING IN STATE.

Thousands of People Do Homage

TO THE DEAD PREMIER

A Reverent Throng in the Senate ..

FROM EARLY MORN TO NIGHT

A Last, Simple Midnight Service at Earnscliffe.

FLORAL TRIBUTES OF LOVE

From All Parts of the World—Slight Change in the Funeral Arrangements—Condolences Still Pouring in—Ottawa Filled with Mourners From Many Cities.

[From our own correspondent.]

OTTAWA, June 9.—The people to-day paid homage to the people's chief. By thousands they reverently climbed the slopes of Parliament hill, anxious and eager to see the last of Canada's great father. By thousands they crowded against the entrances of the Parliament building and, gaining admission after an oft-time weary waiting, passed alongside the casket containing all that is left of the famous leader. No better proof of the love and esteem in which Sir John Macdonald was held by the Canadian people could be given than by the crowds which flocked in constant streams to the chamber in which lay the illustrious dead. They came from Centre town, they came from Lower town, they came from the Chaudiere flats, Hull sent its contingent and every village on the country side was represented by lusty yeomen and buxom lasses.

Mourned by High and Low.

It was a most representative gathering. Every class in the community had a delegate. Dainty ladies rubbed shoulders with their humbler sisters, elegantly dressed men came into contact with the workingmen fresh from their toil, senators and members joined with those from whom they receive their power, in gazing for the last time upon the features of him who was to Canada what Washington was to the neighboring republic. It can, indeed, be said of to-day's ceremony, a ceremony which will be memorable in the annals of the country, that "both young men and maidens, old men and children," united to pay the last tribute to him whom they loved so dearly. The people of Canada are making history in these days. No event in that history will shine out clearer and brighter than the universal manifestation of a nation's love shown in the Senate chamber to-day to the memory of the patriot Premier. "To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation" Sir John Macdonald goes down to the grave and it may well be said of him, as the poet laureate said of the Duke of Wellington, "He is gone who seemed so great. Gone, but nothing can bereave him of the force he made his own being here and we believe him something far advanced in state, and that he wears a truer crown than any wreath that man can weave him."

Midnight Service at Earnscliffe.

At 8 o'clock this morning the remains of Earnscliffe's lord were brought out from the gloom of the death chamber into the bright sunshine of a glorious summer morning, never again to return to the home which he had loved so well. There had been no rest for the grief stricken family the night before. Alone with the remains of him who will be buried with an empire's lamentation they spent the night in prayer. At midnight there was a brief service, when Rev. J. J. Bogart, of St. Alban's church, in solemn tones recited the prayers for the dead. And when he went on to read that magnificent chapter of Holy Scripture touching the immortality of the soul, it struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the mourners, and seemed to lift for a moment the dark night of sorrow in which they were enshrouded, "Oh, death, where is thy sting; oh, grave, where is thy victory!" Here might they take comfort. But a little while and they might meet him they loved, where the wicked cease from trouble and the weary are at rest.

THE BOER WAR

A QUEBECER'S EXPERIENCE (1902)
BY
W. M. MCHARG

From Quebec to Pretoria

The Guards fixed bayonets and headed the procession, followed by the Warwicks, the Yorks, the Essex and the Welsh. Then our turn came, and we were followed by the 21st Brigade. It was the climax of the campaign, even if it was not the end of the war. I shall never forget that parade. Ragged and tanned, footsore and weary, dirty and gaunt, we trudged along the western road leading into the square; past the race-course, where the British prisoners had been kept; past Paul Kruger's house; through lines of transport and mounted troops moving in different directions; past British sentries guarding piles of arms the burghers were busy surrendering; a "Halt! Fix Bayonets!" and then on into the square.

As we wheeled round the corner the band struck up "The Boys of the Old Brigade." I thought it was the sweetest music I had ever heard. We squared our shoulders, chucked out our chests, and put all the ginger we could into our step. I hope everyone else felt as much

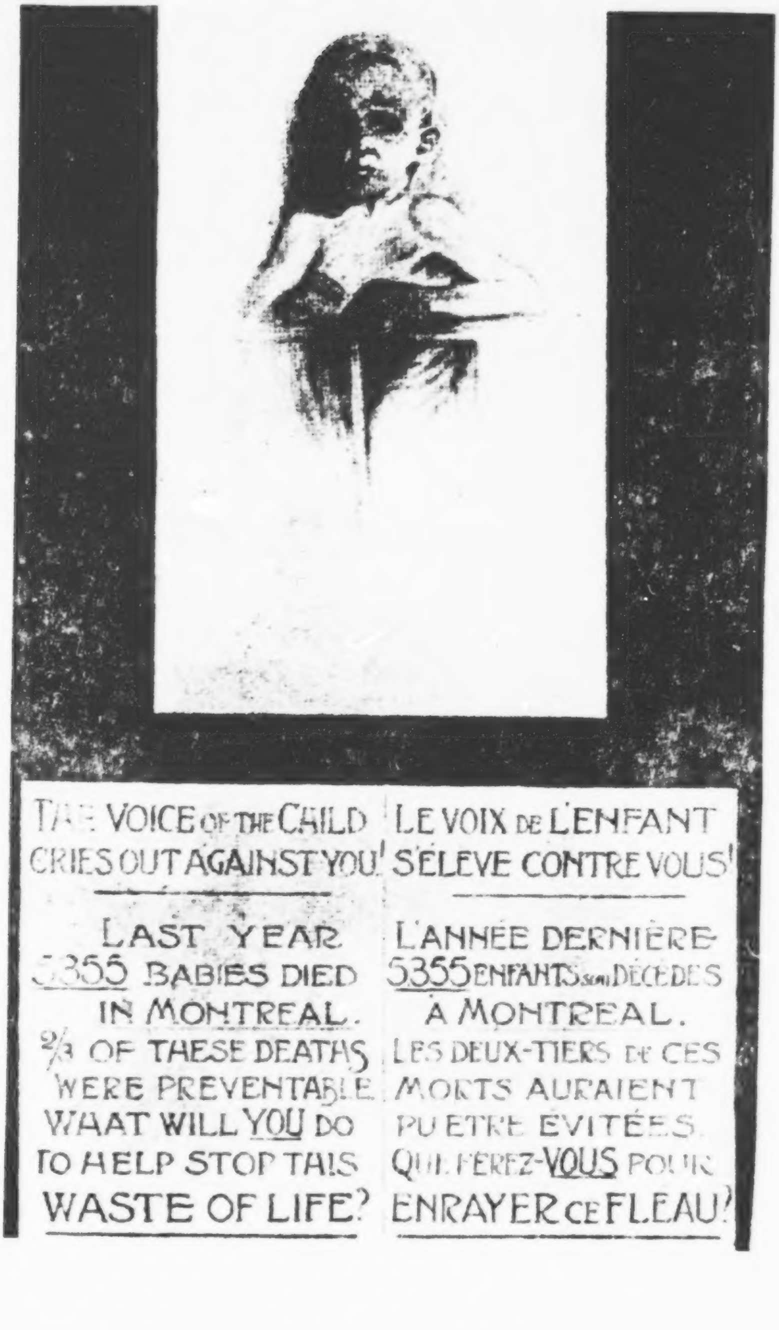
Pretoria

stirred up as I did; if so, they experienced a sensation they will not forget in many days. Out of a regiment of 1,150 men, we entered Pretoria with 438. We had marched 620 miles on scant rations since being brigaded on February 12th, had assisted in the capture of ten towns, had fought in ten general engagements and on many other days, and had stood shoulder to shoulder all through with British regiments of long and great tradition. But what thought we of perils and hardships? We stood on June 5th as the representatives of the Canadian people in the Grand Army of the British Empire, in the surrendered capital of the enemy. And there was "Bobs," a little thinner and somewhat browner than when we last saw him at Kroonstadt, but sitting his horse in the same old incomparable style, and the light of his eye as undimmed as ever; while on one side of him sat Kitchener, and on the other our gallant brigadier, Major-General Smith-Dorrien, who had led us successfully and well during the past four months.

It was one of those unique moments which only come to a man occasionally during a lifetime. It will never be forgotten. If anyone asks me what I consider the greatest occasion in my life, I say that it was when I marched past Lord Roberts in Pretoria, June 5th, 1900, with the Royal Canadian Regiment.

CHILD WELFARE POSTER

1910

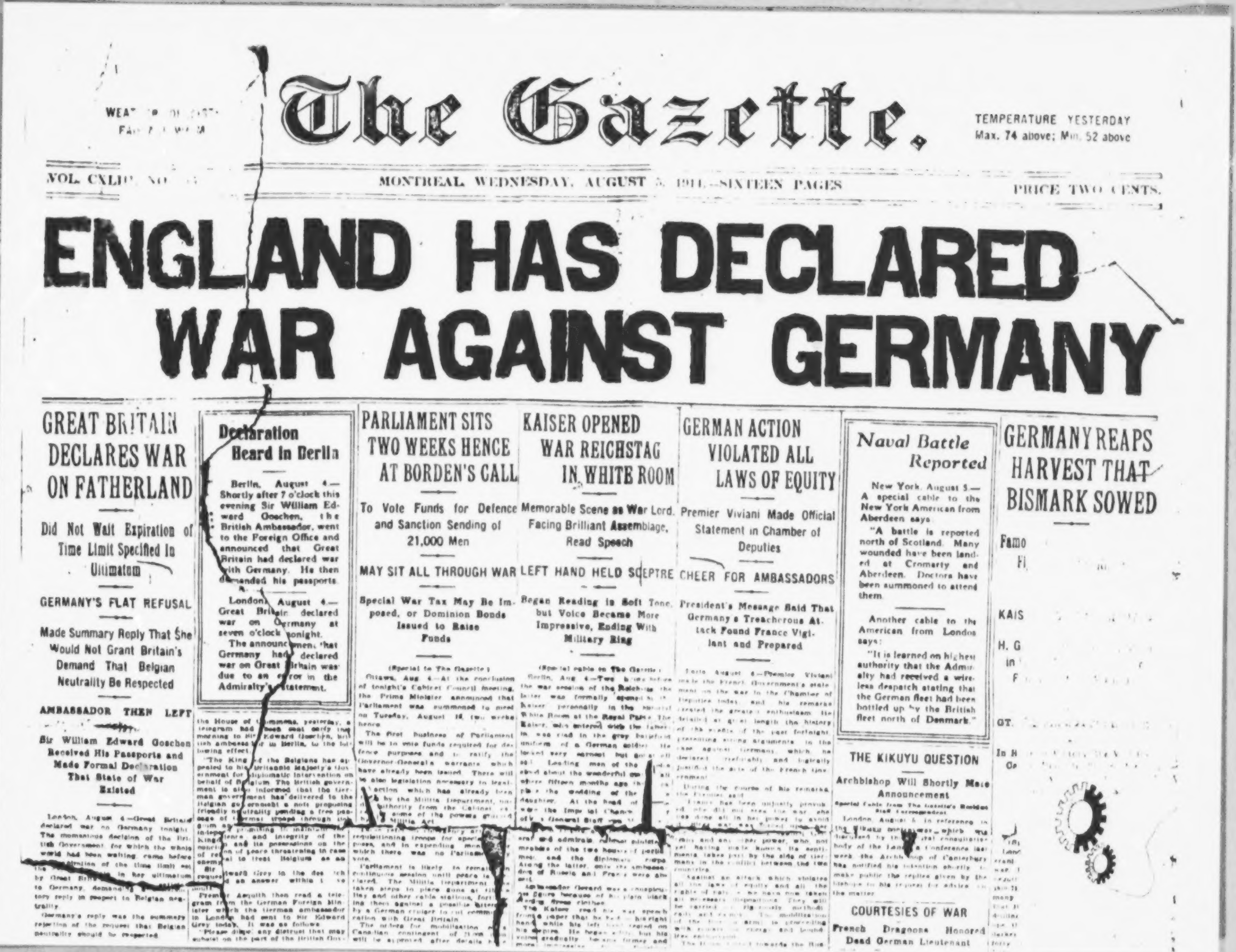


THE VOICE OF THE CHILD CRIES OUT AGAINST YOU!

LAST YEAR 5355 BABIES DIED IN MONTREAL. 2/3 OF THESE DEATHS WERE PREVENTABLE. WHAT WILL YOU DO TO HELP STOP THIS WASTE OF LIFE?

LE VOIX DE L'ENFANT S'ÉLEVE CONTRE VOUS!

L'ANNÉE DERNIÈRE 5355 ENFANTS sont DÉCÉDÉS À MONTREAL. LES DEUX-TIERS DE CES MORTS AURAIENT PU ETRE ÉVITÉES. QUE FEREZ-VOUS POUR ENRAYER CE FLEAU?



The Gazette.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
Max. 74 above; Min. 52 above

VOL. CXLIII, NO.
MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES
PRICE TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST GERMANY

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON FATHERLAND

Did Not Wait Expiration of Time Limit Specified In Ultimatum

GERMANY'S FLAT REFUSAL

Made Summary Reply That She Would Not Grant Britain's Demand That Belgian Neutrality Be Respected

AMBASSADOR THEN LEFT

Sir William Edward Goschen Received His Passports and Made Formal Declaration That State of War Existed

Declaration Heard in Berlin

Berlin, August 4.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening Sir William Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, went to the Foreign Office and announced that Great Britain had declared war with Germany. He then demanded his passports.

London, August 4.—Great Britain declared war on Germany at seven o'clock tonight.

The announcement that Germany had declared war on Great Britain was due to an error in the Admiralty's statement.

PARLIAMENT SITS TWO WEEKS HENCE AT BORDEN'S CALL

To Vote Funds for Defence and Sanction Sending of 21,000 Men

MAY SIT ALL THROUGH WAR

Special War Tax May Be Imposed, or Dominion Bonds Issued to Raise Funds

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—At the conclusion of tonight's Cabinet Council meeting, the Prime Minister announced that Parliament was summoned to meet on Tuesday, August 18, two weeks hence.

KAISER OPENED WAR REICHSTAG IN WHITE ROOM

Memorable Scene as War Lord, Facing Brilliant Assemblage, Read Speech

LEFT HAND HELD SCEPTRE

Began Reading in Soft Tone, but Voice Became More Impressive, Ending With Military Ring

GERMAN ACTION VIOLATED ALL LAWS OF EQUITY

Premier Viviani Made Official Statement in Chamber of Deputies

CHEER FOR AMBASSADORS

President's Message Said That Germany's Treacherous Attack Found France Vigilant and Prepared

Naval Battle Reported

New York, August 5.—A special cable to the New York American from Aberdeen says:

"A battle is reported north of Scotland. Many wounded have been landed at Cromarty and Aberdeen. Doctors have been summoned to attend them."

Another cable to the American from London says:

"It is learned on highest authority that the Admiralty had received a wireless despatch stating that the German fleet had been bottled up by the British fleet north of Denmark."

THE KIKUYU QUESTION

Archbishop Will Shortly Make Announcement

COURTESIES OF WAR

French Dragoons Honored Dead German Lieutenant

GERMANY REAPS HARVEST THAT BISMARK SOWED

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT: W.W.I.

BY

EMPLOYEES OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The following extracts are from a letter from Private D. J. MacDonald, formerly of the Inspection Department, Sherbrooke, dated 10th December, 1915. The incidents herein described occurred in the Ploegsteert sector, Belgium, in October, 1915:

"You get your first thrills as you near the communication trench, and stray bullets begin to sing through the trees. Unthinkingly you duck your head and next moment curse yourself for a nervous fool, but it takes a little time to get used to it. The trip through the communication trench is a long and tiresome one.

"Though the moon has not yet risen the night is made bright by the star-shells which the Huns use so lavishly. Here and there you hear the solitary crack of a sniper's rifle; evidently they never sleep. Away to the right a machine gun with its 'clap-clap' is evidently putting the fear of the Lord into an enemy working party. Thus the night wears on.

"That night we had some work to do before leaving for camp. This work consisted of digging a trench under the supervision of the engineers. We were not long engaged on this job before an uncomfortably large number of bullets began to sing around us, but believing them to be stray ones, we didn't pay particular attention to them. But they seemed to be coming from three sides, and after one very vicious volley, I noticed one of our men stagger and fall. A couple of chaps went to his aid and we went feverishly on with our work. I need not say we were extremely glad to finish that job, and get back in the trench again, for our trip homewards.

"It was only then I made enquiries about the man who was hit and found it was our Platoon Sergeant who was shot through the ankle.

"I have seen two of the Sherbrooke boys over here—Thompson and Gibson. Thompson dropped into my hut one night on his way back from the trenches—his first trip."

The following are extracts from a letter received from Lieutenant A. M. Kinnear, M.C., A.F.C., Royal Flying Corps, formerly a member of the staff of the Upper Town, Quebec, branch. The letter was written during March, 1918, and refers to the Cambrai sector:

"The air is very bloodstained on our front, but we have been knocking h—— out of the Huns. I have two of them to my credit, and I had the time of my life fighting them.

"They never attack us unless they are about four to one, so you can see that it is hard work. On one occasion seven got after me, wounded my observer and shot my controls away. How I got away I do not know, but I was lucky—the machine had over sixty holes in it.

"On another occasion I had 110 holes in the bus and one in my head. All the petrol tanks were shot through, but fortunately I got over our lines instead of crashing in Hunland. These fights come off about 15,000 feet up, and are practically a daily occurrence, so you see we get all the excitement we want. A couple of weeks ago my machine caught fire and I had to side slip 4,000 feet. It was a terrible experience, but my nerves are standing the racket very well, and if they hold out I do not care about the rest."

"Perhaps you would be interested to know how I was wounded. Well, my observer and I had a job to do over in Hunland, and a rotten job it was, too. I had to come down low to ascertain certain things, and 'Umpteen' machine-guns started to shoot the bus to pieces. I was hit on the head and faded away, and when I came to, my observer was pushing a flask down my throat and the bus was diving for the earth. I had enough sense to pull her up and managed to steer west. When I crossed our lines the engine died, so I planted her in a field and once more passed away. When I came to I was in a house, facing a whisky bottle—which was full—and a bandage was tied around my head. They shipped me to a hospital where I was given more whisky and put to bed. When I woke up the next morning, feeling like nothing on earth, the nurse took pity on me, and sat on my bed, which did me much good. When one hasn't seen an English girl for a long time their very presence does one good. My clothes were saturated with petrol and I smelt like a garage, but in a couple of days I buzzed back to the squadron. So far I have had five machines shot to pieces—but what of it—the Government pays for them.

"My quarters consist of a hut, but are very comfortable. I have an open fireplace which is very cheerful—when it burns. Flying is very cold these days, and we have to slobber whale-oil on our faces to prevent frostbite. After doing four hours at 15,000 feet we are numb when we get back, but a square meal and the rum ration help a lot.

"I suppose you heard I was awarded the Military Cross. I have since been recommended for a bar to it. What next? D——d funny world, isn't it? But these ribbons are hot stuff with the girls."

The following are extracts from a letter written in France by Captain F. Raymond Hutson, formerly of the London, England, branch:

"I am glad to say that I have completely recovered from my wound and that once again I am going as strong as ever. Of course I had exceptional luck, as at the time I was hit we were lying down, when the bullet entered the centre of my tin hat and then instead of going into my head, took a side-slip, came out at one side, exploded and entered my left shoulder and neck, taking with it some pieces of the helmet. Altogether, I had about twenty-five bits of metal in me, but luckily they were all on the small side. After a lot of persuasion, I got the doctors to allow me to return to the battalion instead of going home to England, and here I have been ever since.

"You will, I hope, be glad to hear that I was made a full lieutenant on the 1st of July, and that I got my temporary captaincy on the 1st of September, 1917.

The following is a letter from France written by Lieutenant R. S. Hicks, formerly of the Gleichen staff.

This letter was written in the ruined village of Roclincourt in front of the southern extremity of Vimy Ridge:

"I am in a very nice dug-out twenty-feet under the surface. We have two stairways and three rooms. Four of us—two sergeants, a batman and myself.—have bunks to sleep in and are very fine. This is quite the softest spot the Canadians have ever struck, and we all hope to stay the winter. If we don't bother Fritz, he doesn't bother us. I expect somebody will get ambitious soon and start a strafe, and we shall have to move from our happy homes.

"I have been over here about a month and have seen some fighting, but not any very big stunts. However, there is lots of it to come.

"I never saw such men as the Canadians are for souvenirs—helmets, buttons, belts or anything at all. Men take the greatest risks just for the sake of some souvenir off a dead Fritz. A saying of the German prisoners is 'the English fight for honour, the Australians for glory and the Canadians for souvenirs.'

"About three weeks ago I had a long talk with Clements (formerly of Gleichen staff). I certainly was glad to see him. He has a bomb-proof job at present looking after a canteen in a German Prisoners' camp. He got pretty well shaken up twice this summer in the big show (the Somme) and deserves a rest for a while.

The following are extracts from a letter dated 30th June, 1918, from Nursing Sister H. V. Petrie, who was formerly on the staff of the Department of the Superintendent of Central Western Branches, Winnipeg. Miss Petrie wrote this letter in England where she was recuperating after some very nerve-racking experiences of hospital work just behind the lines.

The town referred to in this letter is Doullens:

"I met General Currie in Brighton, and a few nights after we got here Sir Robert Borden came and he asked for a private interview with me, so I had to give the whole story again to him, also to Sir Edward Kemp and to about ten others.

"However, this is far from the air raid district. Imagine, we were only twelve miles from the firing line. I've been just as close as I want to be, thank you, and yet I adored it and if only I'd been well, would be there yet. There wasn't a particle of use my staying, when I could barely hold up my head, and of course we only got a couple of hours sleep per day. Fritz was over all night and every night from 26th March, and the long range guns were dropping shells into the town all day. I used to go up to the tennis courts and watch the observation balloons, and one night saw one brought down. At night it was wonderful, a continual flash-flash-flash all night long. The noise got on my nerves and everyone's, so that I always had more or less of a headache

"In the first days of the push it was terrible—that was for three weeks before anyone got his breath. You could hear Amiens being bombed and the continual noise of lorries and guns being taken up the Amiens road and see the sky flaming from fires. It never ceased day or night. Fritz was over at 8 p.m., and again at 11 or 12, and then just as it was getting dawn. Then all day he was over making 'movies' or photographing and the 'antis' were barking. All day there was continual noise of the guns and thousands of wounded pouring in, and the ambulances lined up the Amiens road for miles, one line on one side coming in, and the other returning, and the 'walkers', some of whom had walked 12 and 14 miles from the field ambulance. They slept, until we could get them out, on the grass, anywhere, as all the wards were crowded and there were stretchers in between the beds on the floors. For three weeks I was in a place called 'Isolation,' quite seven minutes walk from the main hospital, and I had as many as 233 cases and only a youngster, a convalescent, to help me. Everyone else in the main part of the building never even knew of the place, with the exception of one or two of the M.O.'s. The C.O. and matron came about nine o'clock at night, and then I was all alone with from 5 to 18 Huns, more or less sitting over the hospital all night. They used to come to our hospital to get their bearings. It was no joke I can tell you. Then I was put in the operating room and, as I told you, we three girls had 291 operations in ten nights so that gives you a fair idea of a week's work. It was wonderful, though, and the experiences of a lifetime, and I'm so glad I was where I was so that I did not miss it. All our baggage was taken from us and sent to Boulogne, as it was thought we might have to retreat, so we lived in one uniform for ten weeks.

"Some of the Casualty Clearing Stations were bombed and shelled out, and down they came to us and stayed long enough to get their breath, and then went on to open up further back. It was exciting, and our poor little town of Doullens, I guess, wondered what had happened. It was crowded to overflowing, with thousands and thousands of troops being rushed up day and night, cavalry riding past—such a commotion you never saw!"

The following letter was written by Private J. H. Thompson, who left the service from the Bassano branch in October, 1915, and who returned to Canada among the first of the forces to be demobilized. Private Thompson was wounded for the third time in May, 1918.

"November 11th, 1918, will long be remembered as a red-letter day by this generation and the future generations of the Great World Powers. It was on this day that an armistice was signed between Germany and the Allied Nations.

"When the news reached the ears of the British people that Germany had signed an armistice, the people of England simply let themselves go mad and 'downed tools' then and there, and took a holiday to celebrate the cessation of hostilities. In London, where so many thousands of girls are employed in various Government offices, they, and in fact everybody who had two legs to walk on, simply flocked into the streets and commandeered any vehicle obtainable and drove through the streets cheering and waving British and Allied flags. This lasted until the evening, when they further showed their joy and enthusiasm by lighting huge bonfires in Trafalgar Square and other parts of the city. To provide fuel for the fires they tore down advertisement boards from the front of theatres, pulled up the wooden blocks in the streets and even hauled several German guns from the Mall and ran them into the fire as the limbers were of wood. They danced around the fire and sang songs until early morning. The same happened on the next and following evenings, but on these occasions the crowds were dispersed at midnight by the police and mounted troops.

SOLDIER OF QUEBEC (1931)

BY

ARTHUR LAPOINTE

Our company commander, Major H. Chassé, has settled down in a shallow dugout about twenty yards beyond our front line. It is only a hole about twelve feet deep, covered with a layer of earth, held up by a few big beams, and affords no real protection from shells. Only the signaller on duty is allowed inside, for there is no room to spare. No communication trench joins the post to the front line, but a few shell holes have been linked together by a ditch a few feet deep. I sink down on the ground. Our position is dangerous, for the night is almost over and we have no shelter if the enemy shells at dawn. In spite of fatigue, Michaud and I set to work to improve matters. We have no tools, but we dig as best we can and before daylight finish a hole big enough for the two of us to crawl into. I fasten my tarpaulin over the entrance to shield us from the sun, then roll up in my blanket, squeeze in beside Michaud, and soon we both go to sleep.

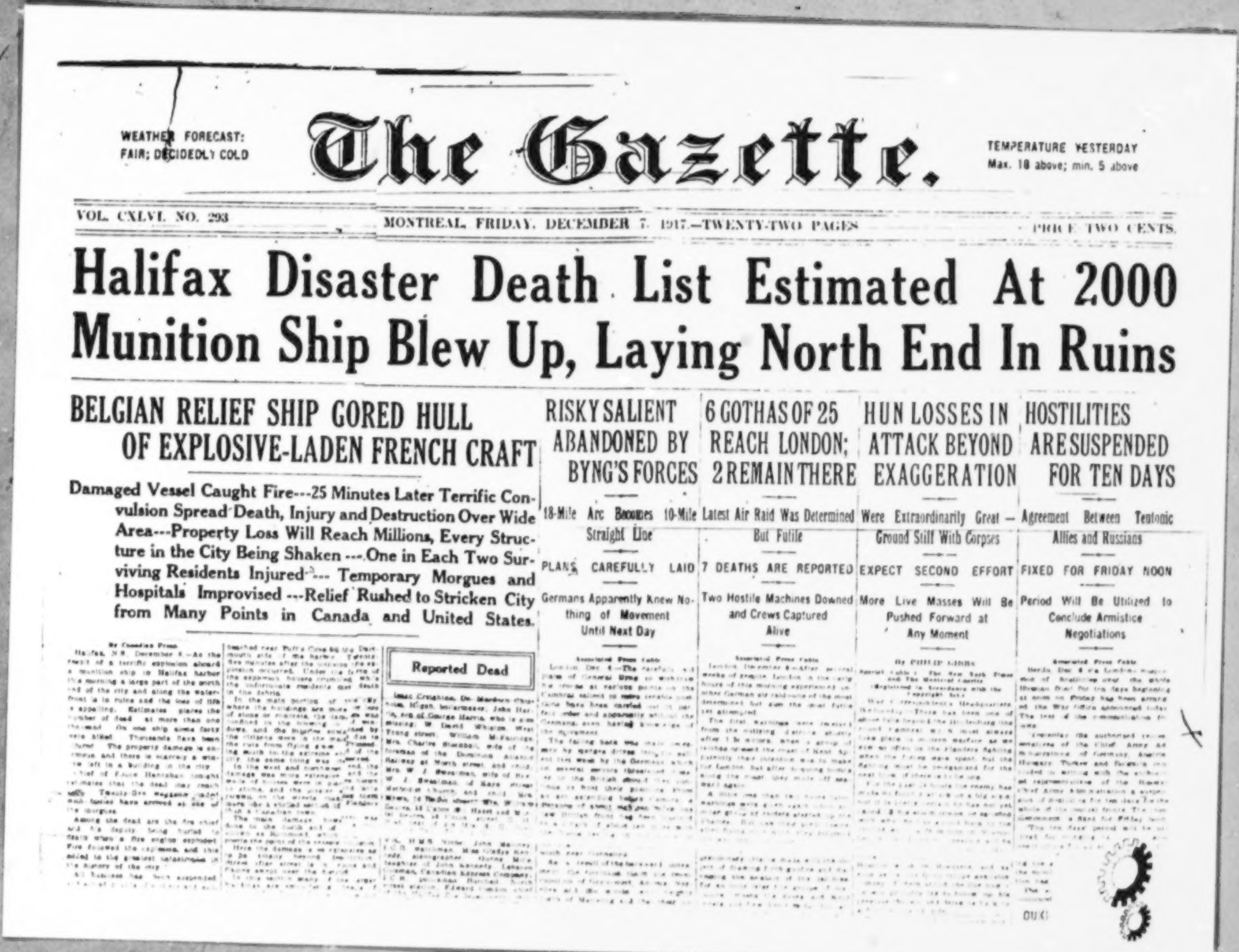
IN FRONT OF LENS

July 4, 1917.

I am wakened by an explosion which rips the tarpaulin from the entrance of our hole and blinds us with dust. We are unhurt, though standing up we would have been knocked over by the shell. The German guns are active and the air is full of flying steel. Are the enemy about to attack our front? A shell passes close overhead and bursts in our front line. Smoke rises and Lieut. Gatien, his face drawn and anxious, leaps into sight, calling for stretcher-bearers. I shout that I am coming and crawl towards him, cautiously, for we are under observation from the German lines. The front line trench is a ghastly sight. A soldier writhes in convulsions, with one leg torn away, and dies in agony before anyone can help him. Two other soldiers are wounded, but not so seriously. Stretcher-bearers arrive and I help them with the dressings, though all the blood in the trench makes me a little sick. A few feet away, a sergeant and a private were killed by the explosion. They lie with the sergeant's head resting on the private's shoulder. There is nothing more I can do and the sight is not good to look at, so I crawl back to Michaud, who, meanwhile, has repaired the damage to our little shelter.

July 5, 1917.

The heat is terrible and no water has reached us for two days. My throat burns like fire. Two men of our company have been killed trying to fill their water bottles. I have had no food since yesterday. Canned beef, which I have tried to swallow, only increases one's thirst. The hours seem endless. Shall we pass the whole of this day, too, without water? The thought is almost unbearable. To forget the obsession about water, I risk a look around outside our shelter. It is impossible to imagine a drearier sight. All around, the fields are so torn by shells that no grass remains. Debris gives the strange impression of flotsam on a stormy sea. Amid this desolation, stand some ruined houses, which, probably, conceal nests of enemy machine-guns. Less than half a mile away, is Lens. Some large buildings, with crumbled walls, reveal the twisted girders of their metal frames. Where are the Germans? In the first houses of the town, no doubt, and behind some



WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR; DECIDEDLY COLD

The Gazette.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
Max. 10 above; min. 5 above

VOL. CXLVI. NO. 293 MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS.

Halifax Disaster Death List Estimated At 2000 Munition Ship Blew Up, Laying North End In Ruins

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP GORED HULL OF EXPLOSIVE-LADEN FRENCH CRAFT

Damaged Vessel Caught Fire---25 Minutes Later Terrific Convulsion Spread Death, Injury and Destruction Over Wide Area---Property Loss Will Reach Millions, Every Structure in the City Being Shaken---One in Each Two Surviving Residents Injured--- Temporary Morgues and Hospitals Improvised---Relief Rushed to Stricken City from Many Points in Canada and United States.

Reported Dead

RISKY SALIENT ABANDONED BY BYNG'S FORCES

18-Mile Arc Becomes 10-Mile Straight Line

PLANS CAREFULLY LAID

Germans Apparently Knew Nothing of Movement Until Next Day

6 GOTHAS OF 25 REACH LONDON; 2 REMAIN THERE

Latest Air Raid Was Determined But Futile

7 DEATHS ARE REPORTED

Two Hostile Machines Downed and Crews Captured Alive

HUN LOSSES IN ATTACK BEYOND EXAGGERATION

Were Extraordinarily Great — Ground Still With Corpses

EXPECT SECOND EFFORT

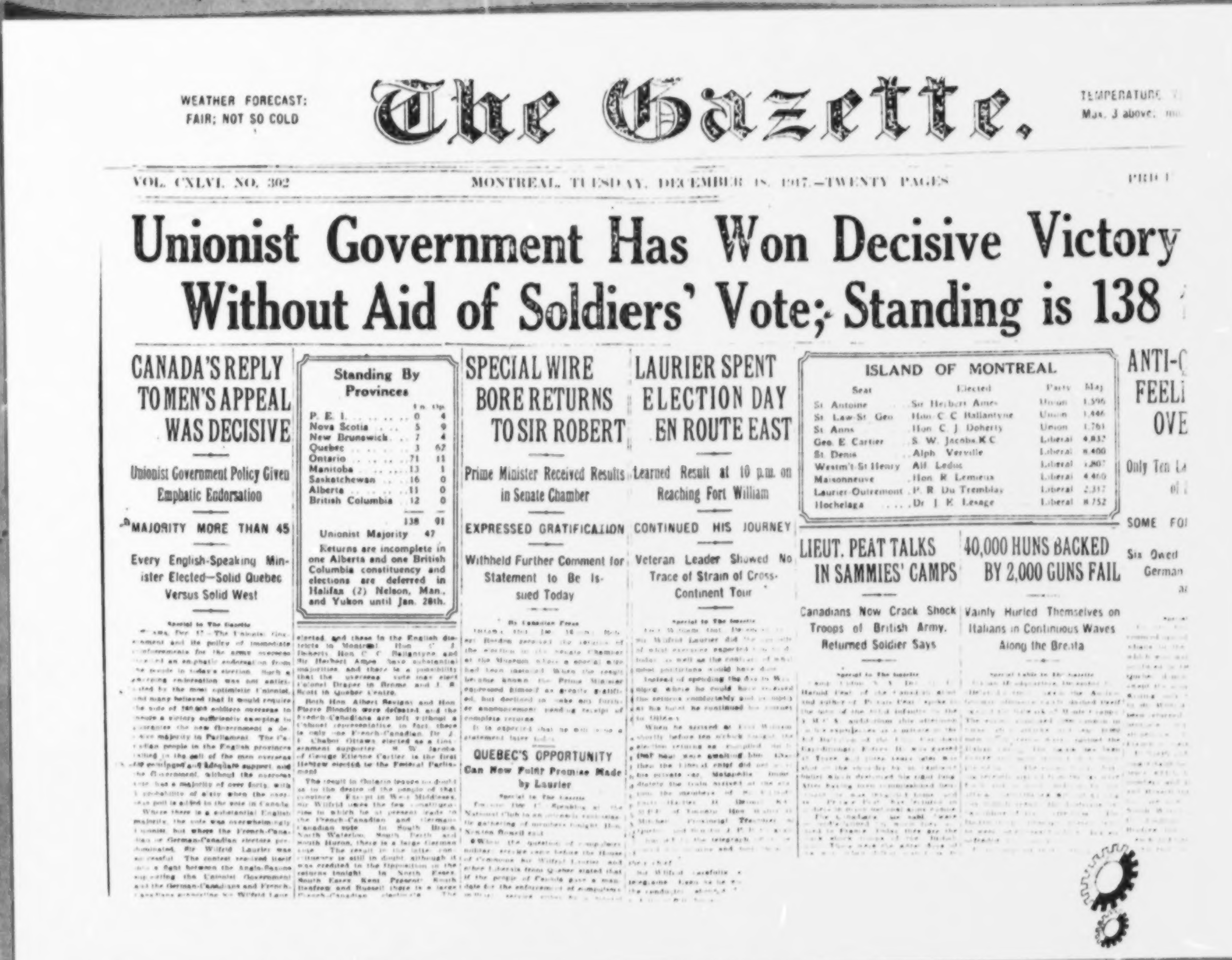
More Live Masses Will Be Pushed Forward at Any Moment

HOSTILITIES ARE SUSPENDED FOR TEN DAYS

Agreement Between Teutonic Allies and Russians

FIXED FOR FRIDAY NOON

Period Will Be Utilized to Conclude Armistice Negotiations



WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR; NOT SO COLD

The Gazette.

TEMPERATURE
Max. 3 above;

VOL. CXLVI. NO. 302 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES PRICE

Unionist Government Has Won Decisive Victory Without Aid of Soldiers' Vote;- Standing is 138

CANADA'S REPLY TO MEN'S APPEAL WAS DECISIVE

Unionist Government Policy Given Emphatic Endorsation

MAJORITY MORE THAN 45

Every English-Speaking Minister Elected—Solid Quebec Versus Solid West

Special to The Gazette

Standing By Provinces

	Un.	Op.
P. E. I.	0	4
Nova Scotia	5	9
New Brunswick	7	4
Quebec	3	62
Ontario	71	11
Manitoba	13	1
Saskatchewan	16	0
Alberta	11	0
British Columbia	12	0
	138	91

Unionist Majority 47

Returns are incomplete in one Alberta and one British Columbia constituency and elections are deferred in Halifax (2) Nelson, Man., and Yukon until Jan. 28th.

SPECIAL WIRE BORE RETURNS TO SIR ROBERT

Prime Minister Received Results in Senate Chamber

EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION

Withheld Further Comment for Statement to Be Issued Today

By Canadian Press

QUEBEC'S OPPORTUNITY

Can Now Point Promise Made by Laurier

Special to The Gazette

LAURIER SPENT ELECTION DAY EN ROUTE EAST

Learned Result at 10 p.m. on Reaching Fort William

CONTINUED HIS JOURNEY

Veteran Leader Showed No Trace of Strain of Cross-Continent Tour

Special to The Gazette

ISLAND OF MONTREAL

Seat	Elected	Party	Maj.
St. Antoine	Sir Herbert Ames	Union	1,396
St. Law.-St. Geo.	Hon. C. C. Ballantyne	Union	1,446
St. Anns	Hon. C. J. Doherty	Union	1,761
Geo. E. Cartier	S. W. Jacobs, K.C.	Liberal	4,832
St. Denis	Alph. Verville	Liberal	8,400
Westm't-St. Henry	Alf. Leduc	Liberal	1,807
Maisonneuve	Hon. R. Lemieux	Liberal	4,460
Laurier-Outremont	P. R. Du Tremblay	Liberal	2,317
Hochelaga	Dr. J. E. Lesage	Liberal	8,752

LIEUT. PEAT TALKS IN SAMMIES' CAMPS

Canadians Now Crack Shock Troops of British Army, Returned Soldier Says

Special to The Gazette

40,000 HUNS BACKED BY 2,000 GUNS FAIL

Vainly Hurled Themselves on Italians in Continuous Waves Along the Brenta

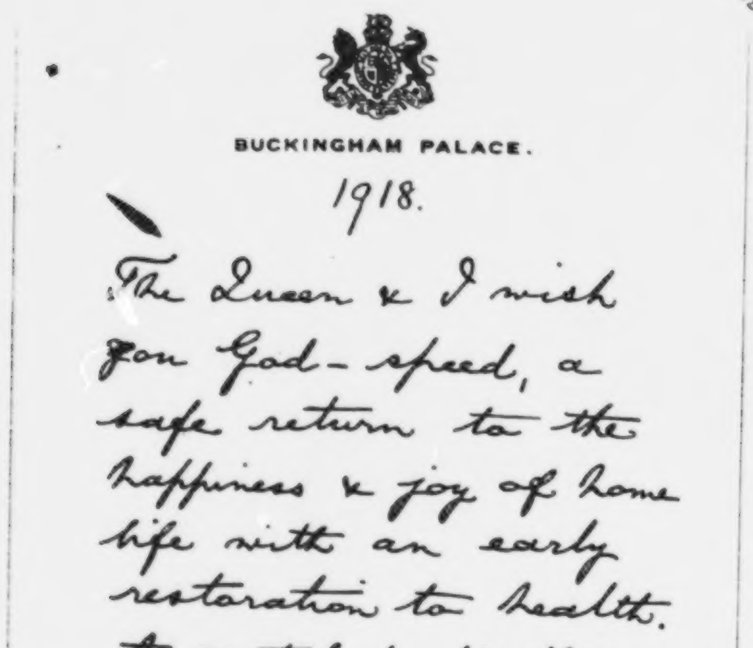
Special Cable to The Gazette

ANTI-C FEELI OVE

Only Ten La of

SOME FO

Six Owed German



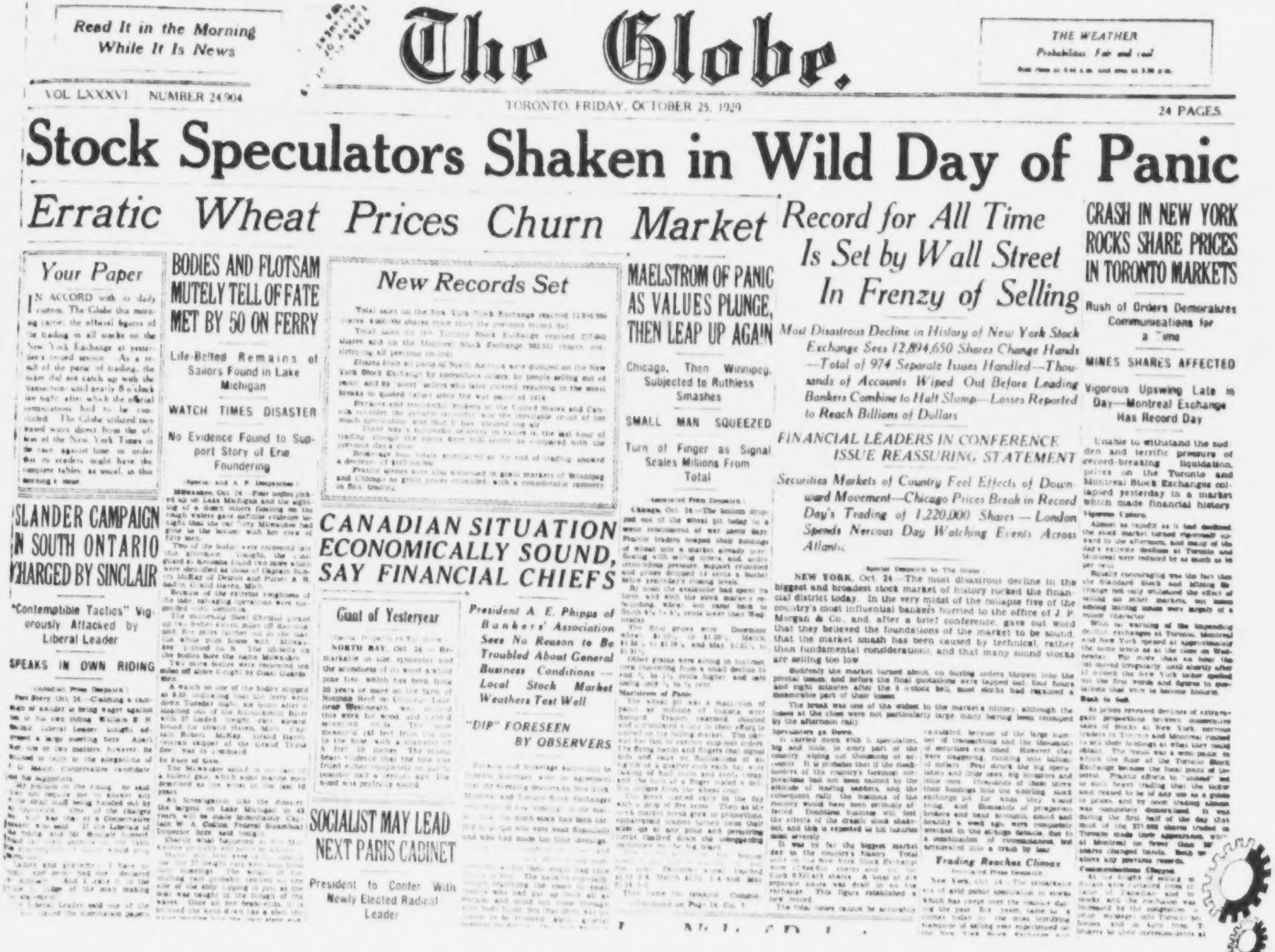
BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

1918.

The Queen & I wish you God-speed, a safe return to the happiness & joy of home life with an early restoration to health. A grateful Mother Country thanks you for faithful services.

George R. I.

THE KING'S LETTER
(Facsimile)
Presented to wounded Canadians on the occasion of their leaving England for Canada.



Read It in the Morning
While It Is News

The Globe.

THE WEATHER
Probabilities: Fair and cool

VOL. LXXXVI NUMBER 24,904 TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929 24 PAGES

Stock Speculators Shaken in Wild Day of Panic

Erratic Wheat Prices Churn Market

Your Paper

IN ACCORD with its daily custom, The Globe this morning carries the official figures of the trading in all stocks on the New York Exchange at yesterday's record session. As a result of the panic of trading, the ticker did not catch up with the transactions until nearly 8 o'clock last night, after which the official compilations had to be concluded. The Globe utilized two leased wires direct from the offices of the New York Times in the race against time in order that its readers might have the complete tables, as usual, in this morning's issue.

SLANDER CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH ONTARIO CHARGED BY SINCLAIR

"Contemptible Tactics" Vigorously Attacked by Liberal Leader

SPEAKS IN OWN RIDING

BODIES AND FLOTSAM MUTELY TELL OF FATE MET BY 50 ON FERRY

Life-Belted Remains of Sailors Found in Lake Michigan

WATCH TIMES DISASTER

No Evidence Found to Support Story of Erie Foundering

(Special and A. P. Despatches.)

Milwaukee, Oct. 24.—Four bodies picked up on Lake Michigan and the sighting of a dozen others floating on the rough waters gave definite evidence tonight that the car ferry Milwaukee had gone to the bottom with her crew of fifty men.

New Records Set

CANADIAN SITUATION ECONOMICALLY SOUND, SAY FINANCIAL CHIEFS

Giant of Yesteryear

NORTH BAY, Oct. 24.—Remarkable in size, symmetry and the soundness of its wood, a white pine tree,

President A. E. Phipps of Bankers' Association Sees No Reason to Be Troubled About General Business Conditions — Local Stock Market Weathers Test Well

"DIP" FORESEEN BY OBSERVERS

SOCIALIST MAY LEAD NEXT PARIS CABINET

President to Confer With Newly Elected Radical Leader

MAELSTROM OF PANIC AS VALUES PLUNGE, THEN LEAP UP AGAIN

Chicago, Then Winnipeg, Subjected to Ruthless Smashes

SMALL MAN SQUEEZED

Turn of Finger as Signal Scales Millions From Total

Chicago, Oct. 24.—The bottom dropped out of the wheat pit today in a scene reminiscent of war panic days.

Record for All Time Is Set by Wall Street In Frenzy of Selling

Most Disastrous Decline in History of New York Stock Exchange Sees 12,894,650 Shares Change Hands—Total of 974 Separate Issues Handled—Thousands of Accounts Wiped Out Before Leading Bankers Combine to Halt Slump—Losses Reported to Reach Billions of Dollars

FINANCIAL LEADERS IN CONFERENCE ISSUE REASSURING STATEMENT

Securities Markets of Country Feel Effects of Downward Movement—Chicago Prices Break in Record Day's Trading of 1,220,000 Shares—London Spends Nervous Day Watching Events Across Atlantic

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The most disastrous decline in the biggest and broadest stock market of history rocked the financial district today. In the very midst of the collapse five of the country's most influential bankers hurried to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and, after a brief conference, gave out word that they believed the foundations of the market to be sound, that the market smash has been caused by technical, rather than fundamental considerations, and that many sound stocks are selling too low.

Suddenly the market turned about, on buying orders thrown into the pivotal issues, and before the final quotations were tapped out, four hours and eight minutes after the 3 o'clock bell, most stocks had regained a measurable part of their losses.

The break was one of the widest in the market's history, although the losses at the close were not particularly large, many having been recouped by the afternoon rally.

Trading Reaches Climax

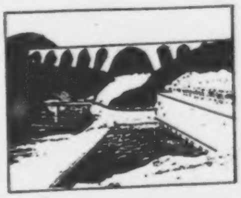
CRASH IN NEW YORK ROCKS SHARE PRICES IN TORONTO MARKETS

Rush of Orders Demoralizes Communications for a Time

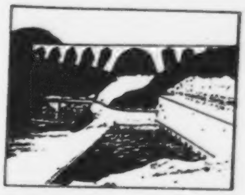
MINES SHARES AFFECTED

Vigorous Upswing Late in Day—Montreal Exchange Has Record Day

Unable to withstand the sudden and terrific pressure of record-breaking liquidation, prices on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges collapsed yesterday in a market which made financial history.



MODULE 7



Module 7

CONTEMPORARY QUÉBEC

ON COMPLETION OF THIS MODULE, THE PUPIL SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN QUÉBEC SOCIETY SINCE 1939.

Terminal Objectives:

The pupil should be able:

7.1 To analyze some of the effects of World War II on Québec.

7.2 To analyze the conflict between traditonalism and the changes which took place in Québec society during the Duplessis era.

7.3 To describe and explain the "Quiet Revolution" and subsequent years.

ORIENTATION OF THE MODULE

While Canada as a nation took part in World War II, Québec was again the seat o fan anticonscription movement as it had been in 1917. The war temporarily abated the debates on social issues which had been caused by the Depression. In the period of prosperity which followed the return to peace, improved means of communication exposed Quebecers to outside influences, particularly to that of the United States. Immigration and urbanization movements intensified. The period was also marked by Duplessis' influence, but various groups began to question some of the traditional values of Québec society. The "Quiet Revolution" resumed, and hastened the pace of these changes, defining the characteristics of Québec society as we know it today. By developing an awareness of the cultural wealth and diversity of contemporary Québec, the pupil will be able to understand more fully the significance of the major debates of concern today.

While an understanding of events in the milieu is an educational objective of the overall program, this last module lends itself particularly well to the analysis of newspapers and oral testimony as well as to the examination of local history. As the pupil synthesizes the skills he has already acquired, he will come to understand better the difficulties involved in interpreting the recent past.

e Gazette.

Temperature Yesterday
Max. 83, Min. 63
Same Date Last Year
Max. 37, Min. 47
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

VOL. CLXVIII. No. 214 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1939.—44 PAGES—WITH FASHION SUPPLEMENT PRICE FIVE CENTS

Canada To Be At War With Germany When Throne Speech Reply Adopted; Nazis Claim Warsaw; Retreat In West

CAPITAL'S FATE STILL IN DOUBT, RADIO REVEALS

London Hears Nazi Broadcast Asserting City Encircled

POLISH REPORTS DIFFER

Announcer Claiming to Be in Warsaw Says Every Defender Still at His Post

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL

[illegible]

ALLIED FORCES PUSH INTO SAAR TOWARD TRIER

Troops Reported 7 to 8 Miles Beyond the Frontier

ENEMY BURNING BRIDGES

Nazis Blast Tunnels and Rail Lines Behind Them—French Bomb Forts

BERLIN SENT TO COVER BY 2 AIR RAID ALARMS

[illegible]

Nazis Give Ground in West

[illegible]

GERMAN PLANE SHOT DOWN IN WARSAW

[illegible]

KING GEORGE THANKS COLONIES

Messages Forwarded To Four Continents Lauding Fealty

[illegible]

U.S. ARMY, NAVY UP 100,000 MEN

[illegible]

5 VESSELS LOST IN WAR ON SEAS

[illegible]

KING BARS CONSCRIPTION, SEES DOMINION AS ARSENAL TO SUPPLY BRITAIN, FRANCE

MANION FOR UNITY

Asserts Canada Is At War When Britain Is Involved

URGES A CLEAR STAND

Finds Fault With Vagueness of Prime Minister's Statement of Policy

Text of Manion's speech on Page 17.

[illegible]

OTTAWA IN BRIEF

[illegible]

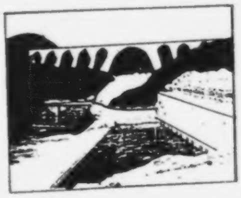
POLICY IS OUTLINED

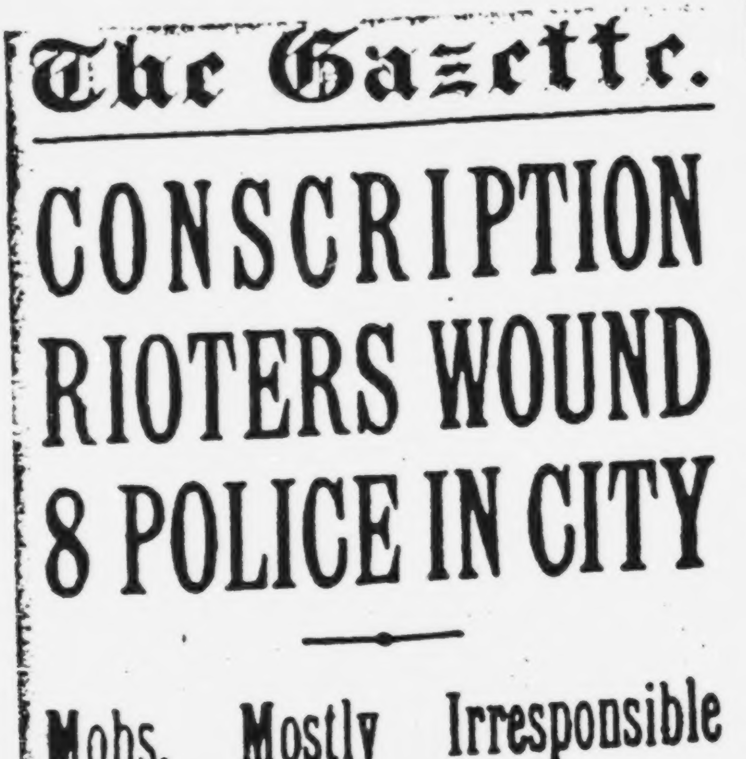
Premier Says Canada Will Provide Trained Airmen

UNION GOVERNMENT OUT

King Stands or Falls On Program—Home Defence Held Prime Task

[illegible]





The Gazette.

CONSCRIPTION RIOTERS WOUND 8 POLICE IN CITY

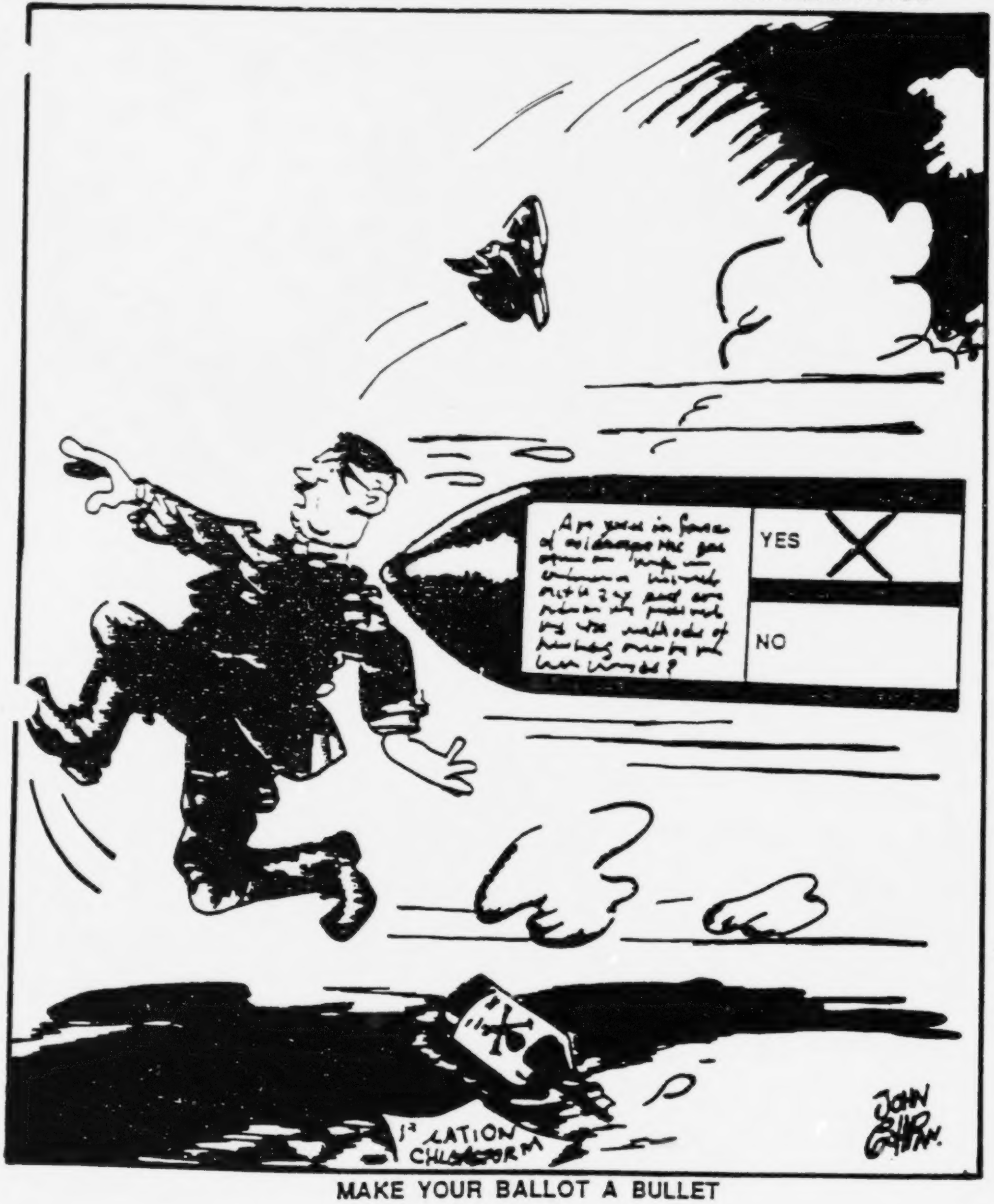
Mobs, Mostly Irresponsible Youths, Ably Broken Up

18 MEN UNDER ARREST

Windows and Tramcars in East of City Stoned— Traffic Paralyzed

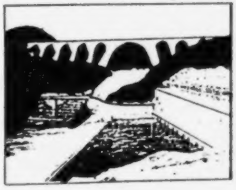
— Montreal, Thursday, February 12, 1942

VOL. CLXXI NO. 109


Are you in favor
YES
X
NO
LATION
CHLOROFORM
JOHN COLLINS

MAKE YOUR BALLOT A BULLET

John Collins, The Gazette, Montreal, Monday, April 27, 1942.



PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

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Vol. 1, No. 80

June 12th, 1944.

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THIS WEEK IN QUEBEC

THE INVASION OF EUROPE

For several thousand British soldiers speaking French as their mother-tongue, the invasion of France was to take on the significance of a pilgrimage to the land of their ancestors. That fateful morning, Canadian troops went ashore somefew kilometres from Honfleur not unmindful that it was from that spot, 336 years earlier, other Frenchmen set out on their mission to found Quebec. Others were reflecting that long before the days of Samuel de Champlain, the Normans in 1066 had set sail from the same coast and in battle forged the first link in the Franco-British Alliance.

From June 1940 to June 1944- four years of sorrow, of waiting and of patient faith in the victory of Free Peoples over Fascism. Four years during which the Province of Quebec had taken its share in the Canadian war effort so as to be there "when again the sun of French greatness will arise in the world" as General de Gaulle so aptly described it on the very morning of the invasion. Hong Kong, Dieppe, Ortona are the bloody stages of this forward march. Then suddenly, the invasion! The army of the United Nations is attacking a Nazified continent- several thousands of French-speaking British soldiers are hastening to the aid of captive France.

x x x x x

The Opening Hours- In editorial offices the news of the disembarkment was known early enough for morning papers to publish the main details of operations. From half-past three in the morning, the American radio was broadcasting the news. Nevertheless it was not until they unfolded their newspapers that the vast majority of French Canadians learned that our troops had just occupied several bridgeheads in Normandy. A short time later, the C.B.C. broadcast Prime Minister King's message to the Canadian people and General Crerar's order of the day to the invasion forces. Some hours afterwards, midday and evening papers were giving out the first comments while C.B.C. speakers were busy sorting out from the flood of despatches and communiqués the gist of how things were going.

Canada Speaks to France- The first to speak officially to France in the name of the Canadian people was Minister of Fisheries, the Hon. Ernest Bertrand. He asked the Patriots of the Resistance to follow to the letter the instructions sent them by the Allied High Command and to get ready to strike the finishing blow:

> "The Canadian nation knows the anxiety which you must be experiencing, but it also knows the assistance you can give our sons. (...) Many of the Canadians in the invading armies have French blood in their veins. They were young men who had grown up with a love for France that was only second to their love for Canada. (...) Your Canadian cousins have arrived at the same time as the British and the Americans...

Later still, other French-speaking Canadians sent messages of hope towards France in the hours following the landing on her shores: Senators Damien Bouchard and Athanase David, the Hon. Valmore Bienvenu, who is Fisheries Minister in the Godbout Government, Mr. Philippe Picard, M.P for Bellechasse, Major René Garneau, of the W.I.B. etc. In the name of the Government of Canada, Minister of Justice Louis Saint-Laurent, spoke to the French people as follows:

> "As Senior French-speaking Minister of the Canadian Government, I wish to tell you of the deep emotion that this dawn of June 6th has brought to each household in Canada--especially in our homes of the Province of Quebec where we speak your language and where everything that is French is so dear and familiar to us. As an answer to the misery of the fatal days of June 1940 there rises the exaltation of this daybreak of June 1944. (...) From the first news of this great event, the morning despatches have brought to us names familiar to all French Canadians. For it was from your beautiful Normandy that the first settlers of New France came, and it is Normandy which subsequently contributed most to the peopling of our young country. We are at this time reviving the glorious hours of the Dieppe exploit...But today it is the great offensive so long and carefully prepared that has just begun, and which will in the end lead to full success...

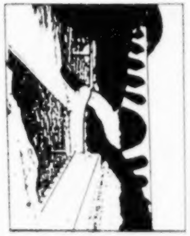
INDEPENDENT OF ALL POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

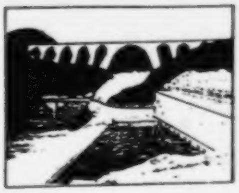
AUG [illegible]

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL [illegible]

WOMEN EXERCISE FRANCHISE FOR FIRST TIME

Women exercised their franchise in the Province of Quebec [illegible] the stress of wartime conditions, had to make special arrangements to do it. In this [illegible] Poll 85, Outremont Division, are a number who parked their youngsters with friends while they voted, and who later took care of friends' youngsters to allow them a similar opportunity.



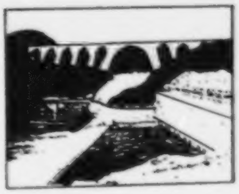


CHRONOLOGY OF DATES OF WOMEN'S WINNING THE VOTE

Province	Voting Right Granted	Eligibility to Hold Office
Manitoba	January 28, 1916	January 28, 1916
Saskatchewan	March 14, 1916	March 14, 1916
Alberta	April 19, 1916	April 19, 1916
British Columbia	April 5, 1917	April 5, 1917
Ontario	April 12, 1917	April 24, 1917
Nova Scotia	April 26, 1918	April 26, 1918

CANADA (FEDERAL RIGHT)

Women in Armed forces –	September 20, 1917	July 7, 1919
All Women –	May 24, 1918	(This was re-affirmed and made permanent by the Dominion Elections Act, 1920).
New Brunswick	April 17, 1919	March 9, 1934
Prince Edward Island	May 3, 1922	May 3, 1922
Newfoundland	April 13, 1925	April 13, 1925
Quebec	April 25, 1940	April 25, 1940



DUPLESSIS COMMENTS ON QUEBEC WORKERS

Our working class in Quebec is great, numerous, submissive to authority; it is noble, indeed of an incomparable nobility, for it counts among its own Him from whom all true light comes, all true grandeur, and all durable nobility. You have realized that collective effort is necessary. Other countries and other provinces have undergone the ruinous assaults of subversive ideas, but the workers of the Province of Quebec, like the proud and ancient oak, have been able to resist the storms and tempests. Its roots, of a marvellous strength and endurance, represent our religious and national traditions.

Religious sentiment is the sole barrier capable of resisting the protagonists of error, of social disorder. The sacrifices and martyrdoms of the past would be in vain if we who have benefited from them and take pride in them did not know how, by adapting to present conditions, to continue and complete the national work so well begun. . . . The economic crisis strangling us puts in relief the errors of those who seek and would provide happiness by means of material things only, forgetting the imperious duty of protecting and safeguarding human existences. We must render justice to the capital which we need. Capital is the labour of yesterday and labour is the capital of tomorrow. Employers and employees have reciprocal rights and duties.

The right of the worker to organize is inalienable. It is a sacred right, and the best means of preventing the propagation of malignant ideas and of preventing the ravages that have sown ruin in other countries is to eliminate the causes of injustice which disrupt the balance which must exist. The labour organizations which unite to protect themselves, to prevent abuses from one side and from the other, weigh heavily in the balance of our destinies.

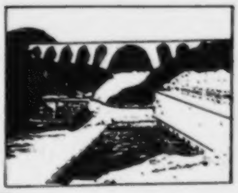
ADDRESS TO THE CATHOLIC LABOUR CONFEDERATION OF TROIS RIVIÈRES
JULY 8, 1934
DUPLESSIS, Conrad Black, p. 632

EDITORIAL ON DUPLESSIS LABOUR RELATIONS

Pontius Pilate Duplessis washed his hands before the whole House. . . . M. Duplessis, as everyone knows, regards the worker with hatred. He detests him. We have already had in Quebec Prime Ministers who do not understand. M. Duplessis understands but he hates. This explains his policy. . . . We would like to know the times when he has used his influence to settle an industrial dispute peacefully. But we can no longer count the times that he has used his provincial police to charge the workers, that he has applied social justice with blows of night-sticks. . . . God would wish that we not have in Quebec the shame of a Prime Minister with blood-stained hands.

LE DEVOIR, SEPT. 7, 1952

DUPLESSIS, Conrad Black, p. 674



LETTER OF VISCOUNT ALEXANDER, DIRECTOR OF BRITISH ALUMINUM AND EX GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, TO MAURICE DUPLESSIS

> My dear Maurice, I am so sorry that I didn't have the pleasure of seeing you again when I was in Canada. I often think of those happy days when I lived there as G. G. Now I only come for a few days from time to time on business connected with our Aluminum Co. The strike at Arvida is a sad affair and is doing a lot of harm to everyone, but personally I feel that the company must stand firm on questions of principle — wages, hours of work, conditions and so on can be negotiated. There is room here for improving the condition of our workers. Beyond this we just can not go.
>
> I stayed a few days with our friends Jack and Lil McConnell and of course I saw our mutual friend Rip [R. E. Powell]. What fine people they are.
>
> I trust you are keeping fit and well. I hear excellent reports of your health and activities.[41]

DUPLESSIS, Conrad Black, p. 618

DUPLESSIS ON COMMUNISM, ETC.

> There is not and never will be room in the Province of Quebec for the propagation of subversive ideologies. . . .The traditional common sense of our people will never confuse license with liberty, and communistic or revolutionary doctrines will be repressed by the government, conscious as it is that in so doing, it is carrying out the wishes of a sane people who desire to achieve progress in peace and order.[13]

THRONE SPEECH, FEB. 12, 1946

Business

QUEBEC INDUSTRIALIZATION DURING WORLD WAR II

Quebec becomes industrialized - The events of recent years have upset in Quebec numerous ideas that were thought to be sacred. Most writers and sociologists of French Canada were of the opinion that the supremacy of the peasantry must be maitained, for it was the element assuring stability and order. But it has been realized that facts are stronger than theories, and that the industrialization of Quebec was inevitable. With this in mind, many educationists have pointed out the school deficiencies in relation to industry and commerce. Similarly, there has been seen a growth, in many centres, of advanced professional schools, and the great educational institutions have been led to revise their often too academic programs. Outside observers have not failed to mention this evolution, which to some of them, is a revolution. That Quebec is becoming industrialized may be seen in those establishments springing up even in districts formerly agricultural. The Island of Montreal certainly has not lost the lead, but it is less and less THE industrial centre of the Province of Quebec.

The Federal Government recently published statistics which several newspapers have quoted in stressing the growing extent of Quebec industries. It is an undeniable fact that Quebec is profiting largely from these new markets, although in some quarters it is being deplored that youth is being submitted to the seduction exercised industry.

Le Soleil (Quebec, Liberal Party Organ, 72,000 circ.) notes with satisfaction that "out of 27,000 industrial plants which are to be found on Canadian territory, a third of them are established in our Province, that is to say 8,700: Ontario alone exceeds this number with 10,250. This imposing force represents quite an army of workers in Quebec, to the number of 327,500 producing different articles to the total value of $1, 850 million...In Montreal or on the Island of Montreal are grouped the chief and most numerous undertakings: the number of these exceeds 3,000, the returns from which easily reach a thousand million dollars yearly, on an invested capital of $700 million. Then it adds:

> "...Without being basically industrialized, the Quebec centre comprises 375 plants which employ more than 20,000 workmen, and which have an annual production in goods to the value of $72 million...If one stops to examine the industrial centres of the surrounding districts, it will be agreed that their expansion has been made in terms of the progress made by our city itself. Mention may be made of the Lake St. John district which has more than 200 industries the returns from which amount to the figure of $82 million; the Charlevoix-Montmorency district with a hundred odd establishments whose returns are more than $6 million; Beauce, 80 plants with a return of $4 million; Gaspesia with a hundred odd industries and a total return of more than $4 million and a half."

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
June 12, 1944 pps 3-4

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FC2924.99 T45

Vol. 1. No. 60

April 3, 1944.

THIS WEEK IN QUEBEC

POLITICS

Nationalization of the Montreal Power - As had to be expected, the Union Nationale has come right out against the Godbout Government measure for the expropriation of the Montreal Power and the Beauharnois Corporation. Opposition Leader Maurice Duplessis made his attack on the Government with the statement that the present state of affairs is the "result of forty years of Liberal administration which has handed the Province over to the moneyed powers". Mr. Godbout's retort to this was that the Union Nationale had pledged itself in 1936 to break down the electricity trust, but that the promise had remained a dead letter. Mr. Duplessis's right-hand man, Mr. Onésime Gagnon, former minister in the Bennett cabinet, proposed that the adoption of the bill(at its second reading) be delayed four months, but his amendment was defeated. Then up came Mr. René Chaloult, Nationalist member for Lotbinière, with a speech in favor of the bill at the second reading, but with a threat to vote against it at the third. His explanation: in favor of the principle but opposed to certain of its applications.

In his explanation, Premier Godbout declared that this bill would condition "the very life of Quebec" and that it was the only means open to French Canadians to put themselves on a footing of equality with the citizens of Ontario. The Head of the Government also cited as evidence in support of the step some articles published in the Citizen and Journal of Ottawa, in which the new economic policy of Quebec is lauded. The Government is sticking to its plans: it is not a case of encroaching on private initiative, but rather of emulating the advantages which Ontario enjoys, of attracting to Quebec Province outside industries.

In political circles, there is speculation as to what will be the repercussions of such a weighty expropriation. The largest French Canadian daily, La Presse (Montreal, Independent, 139,000 circ.) has published a front page editorial on the Bill before Parliament, set off with this revealing title: "A Benefit for the People!"

> "Mr. Godbout and his colleagues are doing a courageous thing in taking this step, and they are certainly opening up an era of prosperity for the Province of Quebec. It is therefore fitting that the people should know how to recognize the energetic action of the Hon. Adélard Godbout and help him forward with an enterprise of such importance from which everybody will gain full benefit from the results entailed."

L'Action Catholique (Quebec City, accepted organ of the Archbishopric 69,000 circ.) and the entire Liberal press has launched a campaign with the evident idea of making readers believe that Mr. Maurice Duplessis has become the stooge of the Montreal Power and, in consequence, of the big companies.

From the strictly political angle, the Government has manoeuvred in such a way that the expropriation of the Montreal Power and the Beauharnois Corporation will be the burning question at the coming elections. The Opposition has not failed to emphasise this, has accused the Cabinet of wishing to have its mistakes forgotten by centralizing discussion on one single point: for or against expropriation. It is probable that the Liberal Party might wish to profit from the political climate of the present time by hastening a general election. In well-informed political circles, it is generally held that this will take place in June.

The C.C.F. and the Church - The article in the C.C.F. News, published in Vancouver March 9th last, and in which there is some comment on the appeal of the Canadian Episcopate at the United Nations in favor of Rome, has been badly received in the clerical circles of Quebec. Under the title of "The C.C.F. News insults the Bishops", Acting Editor-in-Chief, Louis-Philippe Roy of L'Action Catholique states that "the C.C.F. which made a flourish of the encyclicals and dressed itself in the episcopal vestments of Quebec gives way to anti-clericlaism in Vancouver". And he adds:

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VOL. 1, NO: 97

AUGUST 10TH, 1944.

THIS WEEK IN QUEBEC

POLITICS

THE UNION NATIONALE GETS MAJORITY- FOUR HOURS AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLLS, THE LIBERAL AND THE UNION NATIONALE PARTIES EACH HAD 34 REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED. THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN HAD BEEN BITTER AND VERY ARDENT. THE PUBLIC WAS PREPARED FOR ANYTHING BUT FEW HAD ENVISAGED THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH A DEADLOCK. TODAY, FROM ONE END OF THE PROVINCE TO THE OTHER, A NEW ELECTION IS ANTICIPATED. AT THE MOST - ONCE THE COMPLETE VOTE IS TABULATED - THE UNION NATIONALE WILL HAVE 47 SEATS IN THE LEGISLATURE. CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT MAJOR PAUL SAUVÉ, TWO MOUNTAINS DEPUTY, IS IN NORMANDY AND THAT MR. DUPLESSIS WILL NAME A MEMBER OF HIS PARTY AS SPEAKER, THE UNION NATIONALE WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE A MINORITY. FURTHERMORE, IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE LIBERAL PARTY RECEIVED A LARGER NUMBER OF VOTES THAN THE UNION NATIONALE, AS IS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS COMPILED BY THE CANADIAN PRESS A FEW HOURS AFTER THE ELECTION:

"THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VOTES, OR 39%, WENT TO THE LIBERAL PARTY. THE UNION NATIONALE, WHO HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF CANDIDATES ELECTED, POLLED 36% OF THE VOTES AND THE BLOC 15%.

THIS SURVEY, MADE AFTER THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES IN 7,601 POLLS OUT OF 8,384 GAVE THE FOLLOWING RESULT:

	1944		1939			
LIBERALS	448,537	(37)	301,631	(69)	224,374	(14)
UNION NATIONALE	403,514	(45)	220,402	(15)	323,812	(76)
BLOC POPULAIRE	172,626	(4)	....	(0)	......	(0)
C. C. F.	33,158	(1)	2,513	(0)	1,469	(0)
OTHERS	65,594	(1)	38,751	(2)	19,600	(0)
TOTAL	1,123,384	(...)	563,297	(86)	569,325	(90)

The Liberals obtained their 45,000 vote majority on the Island of Montreal, particularly in the "select sections" which registered a massive vote against the Bloc and the Union Nationale:

Jacques-Catier	Dr. C.A. Kirkland	6,000 majority
N.D. de Grace	J.A. Mathewson,	18,000 majority
Westmount	Geo. C. Marler,	13,000 majority
Outremont	Henri Groulx,	16,000 majority
Saint-Ann	T.E. Guerin,	10,000 majority

It is to be observed also that although the Leftist groups (C.C.F., Labor-Progressive, and A.F. of L. Committee of Political Action) received 50,000 votes, the Bloc Populaire which elected only four deputies received nearly 175,000 votes. In 1936, Paul Gouin's party, which was again defeated in L'Assomption, polled approximately 40,000 votes. Since Paul Gouin advocated a policy quite similar to that of the Bloc it may be concluded that the nationalist movement has quadrupled its strength in the province in the last eight years. On this point it is interesting to note that in a poll wherein only Jesuits had a right to vote, 117 were cast in favor of the Bloc, whereas the Liberals and Union Nationales received only ELEVEN votes. It is known that the Jesuit Fathers direct L'Action Sociale Populaire and that this association was the cradling ground of that element who are followers of the Bloc. At St. Mary's College, directed by the Jesuits, there was born about ten years ago a movement called Jeunes - Canada (Canadian Youth) which was the launching platform of the Bloc. The "Jeunes-Canada" and the Bloc Populaire not only have the same evident intellectual relationship; it may be said that the political party is continuing the ideological movement unleashed in 1934 by L'Abbé Lionel Groulx, the national historian, whom T.D. Bouchard named as the real leader of the Order of Jacques-Cartier.

The next parliament. - Instead of simplifying the political situation in Quebec the elections on Tuesday, August 8, have perceptibly complicated it. Although Mr. Duplessis has seven more deputies than Mr. Godbout, the latter has 38 deputies. On the other hand, the Assembly will include a C.C.F. member (Rouyn), and four Bloc representatives, among whom are Mr. André Laurendeau, provincial leader, and Mr. Edouard Lacroix who resigned from his federal seat to seek election in the Legislative Assembly. In addition there will be Mr. René Chaloult whose nationalist theories will certainly go hand in hand with the Bloc doctrines.

The return to power of the Union Nationale raises several problems. It is apparent that Mr. Duplessis and Mr. King will soon come to grips, with the latter refusing to restore certain rights which the province relinquished for the duration of the war. On the other hand, Organized Labor bears in mind the fact that it was Mr. Duplessis who imposed Bills 19 and 20, and the attitude of the trade-unions during the course of the campaign must certainly have aroused resentment on the part of Mr. Duplessis. The C.C.L. unions supported C.C.F. candidates whilst the international unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. campaigned for the Liberals. On the eve of the elections the great majority of the leaders of Montreal workers signed the following declaration which was published in all the newspapers:

> "Organized Labor has every reason to have its voice heard in the choice of government to be made. The very existence of workers' unions is at stake in this election. Whilst at the same time giving its full support to the war effort to crush Hitlerism, the trade-union movement has recruited nearly 100,000 members in Quebec's industries. It has won for the workers wage increases ranging from twenty-five per cent to fifty per cent in certain industries, where, for the first time, equality with the wages paid in Ontario have been realized. It established collective contracts and in many cases obtained vacations with pay. (.....) We are menaced by a reactionary combine - Duplessis' Union Nationale which seeks to return us to the conditions of 1939, and the Bloc Populaire whose program and aims are similar to those of the Cadenas dictatorial regime, and to Bills 19 and 20."

The declaration continued and denounced the political ideology of the Bloc and the Union Nationale, and concluded as follows:

> "Progress is possible only by the union of all democratic forces, of the workers' movement, of liberalism, in order to insure a government which represents the democratic majority of the province. (.....) We appeal to Organized Labor in Quebec to defeat those who seek to betray us, to suppress Labor's rights, and to sabotage our future! Let us go forward, August 8, to elect a government of unity and democratic progress!"

The C.C.F. campaign and this manifesto will have a certain effect in Union Nationale circles. It is feared that Mr. Duplessis may revert to his Labor policy of 1939 thus provoking anew the conflict between Organized Labor and the Provincial Government.

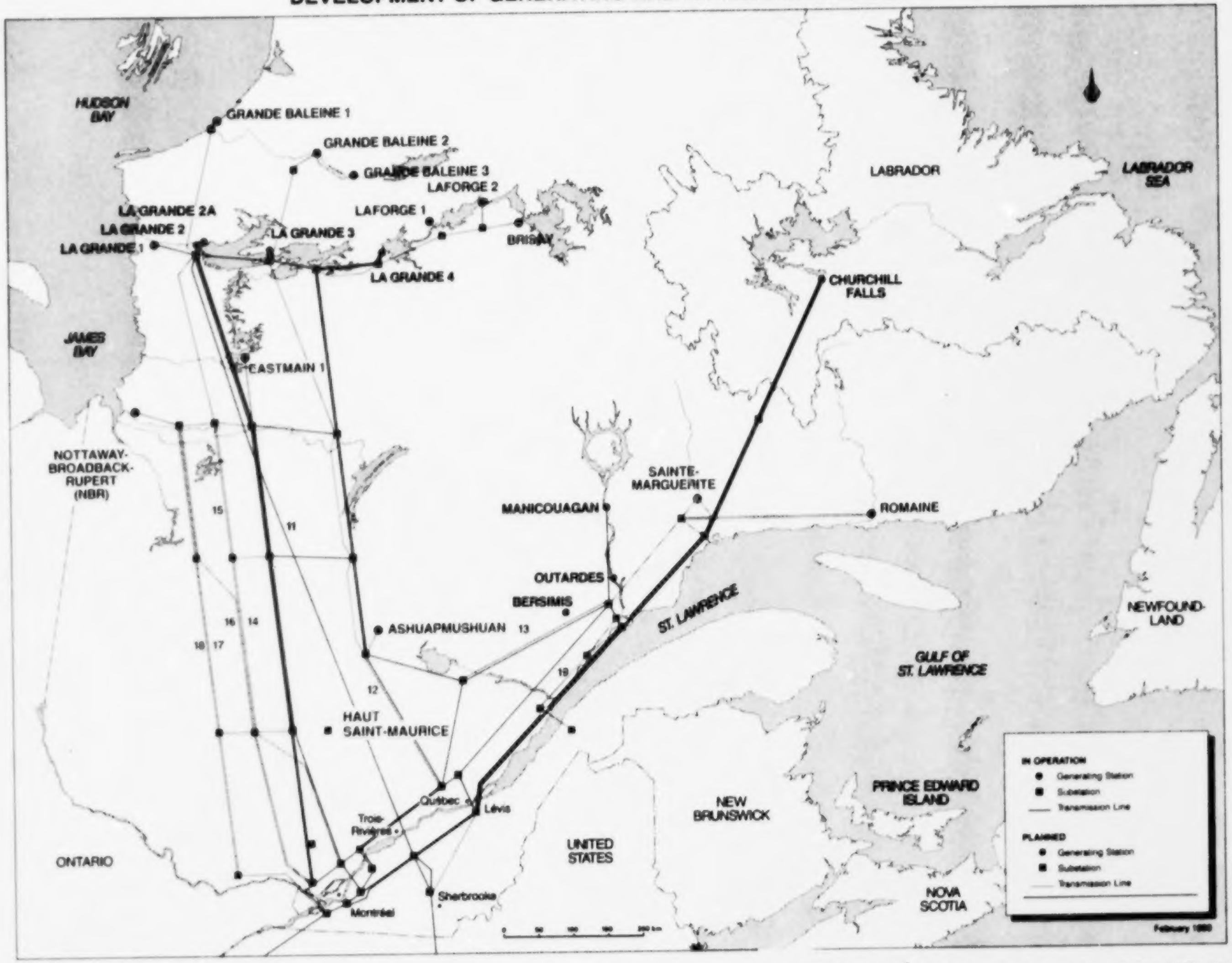
The French-language newspapers have not yet considered this angle of the situation. However, on August 9, The Gazette indicated clearly that the situation was fraught with possibilities:

> "Mr. Duplessis, who was premier of the province from 1936 to 1939, has a record that is well remembered; some of it, it must be said, is remembered against him. He departed from office with his reputation impaired, and he earned the hostility of a large cross-section of the Quebec population, including both labor and vested interests. His last administration left him a legacy of suspicion and distrust which only his future conduct in office can diminish.
>
> Called to administer Quebec's affairs in a most difficult moment in her history, Mr. Duplessis has a great opportunity before him. The country will watch his course with anxious interest rarely accorded a Quebec politician. He has based his campaign on his championship of the province's autonomy. It remains to be seen if he can distinguish between the proper preservation of provincial rights and a return to narrow nationalism. The country will soon detect the direction of the course he has charted. To Maurice Duplessis comes the opportunity of being one of the greatest premiers Quebec has had, or one of the worst."

Le Canada, (Montreal, Liberal 16,416 circ.) commented on the results with marked discretion. Whilst taking note of the fact that the Liberal Party received the support of a large part of the electorate, this paper which belongs to Senator DuTremblay declared frankly that Mr. Duplessis should immediately be called upon to form a Cabinet. It emphasized too the defeat of the Bloc:

> "The lack of success of the Bloc Populaire Canadien reveals that the population of Quebec is neither separatist nor isolationist as regards Canada's national policy, nor is it antiparticipationist as regards the war."

DEVELOPMENT OF GENERATING AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEM


HUDSON BAY
GRANDE BALEINE 1
GRANDE BALEINE 2
GRANDE BALEINE 3
LAFORGE 2
LAFORGE 1
BRISAY
LA GRANDE 2A
LA GRANDE 2
LA GRANDE 1
LA GRANDE 3
LA GRANDE 4
LABRADOR
LABRADOR SEA
CHURCHILL FALLS
JAMES BAY
EASTMAIN 1
NOTTAWAY-BROADBACK-RUPERT (NBR)
15
11
16
14
18
17
12
13
19
SAINTE-MARGUERITE
ROMAINE
MANICOUAGAN
OUTARDES
BERSIMIS
ASHUAPMUSHUAN
HAUT SAINT-MAURICE
ST. LAWRENCE
NEWFOUND-LAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
UNITED STATES
ONTARIO
Québec
Lévis
Trois-Rivières
Montréal
Sherbrooke
0 50 100 150 200 km
IN OPERATION
● Generating Station
■ Substation
Transmission Line
PLANNED
● Generating Station
■ Substation
Transmission Line
February 1990

HYDRO QUÉBEC AND THE ENVIRONMENT
HYDRO QUÉBEC, March 1990

The Fabulous Fifties

Confidence and fear. Life in the fifties revolved between these two poles. The confidence was based on the new prosperity. The fear came from the shadow of the Cold War.

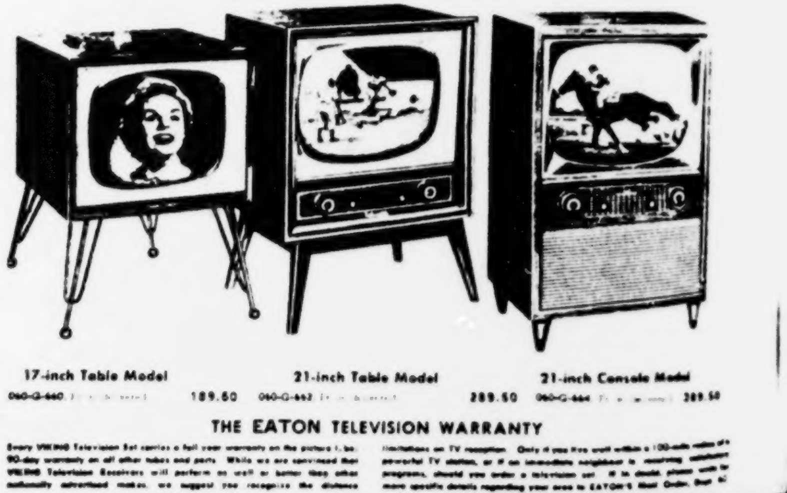
Even though World War II was long past, the fifties were still years of fear. The fear of nazism had been replaced by the fear of communism. The development of the hydrogen bomb made nuclear war an ever-present possibility. International politics were tense. Yet inside Canada things seemed better than they had ever been.

The Confident Years

In economic terms things looked secure. People couldn't live as if an H-bomb was going to fall tomorrow. They enjoyed life and the new technological wonders of prosperity.

Around 1952 a new article of furniture began to appear in Canadian living rooms. The baby boom generation grew up glued to the television screen. Youngsters rushed home from school for Howdy Doody. Their older brothers and sisters watched I Love Lucy. The entire family gathered round the set to see the latest entertainers on the Ed Sullivan Show. And at last sports fans could *see* the game described by Foster Hewitt on Hockey Night in Canada.

CBC camera operators prepare for the first football game on TV, fall 1952.



17-inch Table Model

060-G-660 189.50

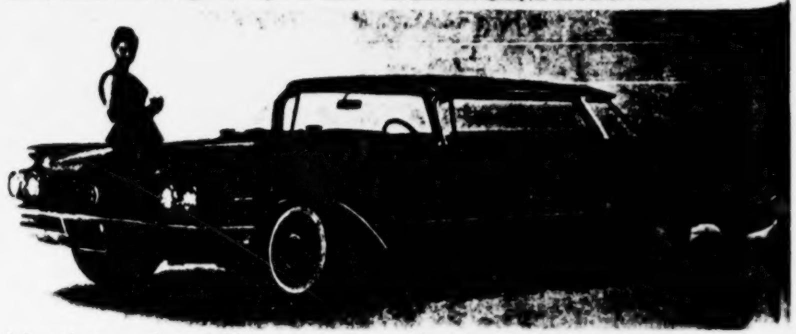
21-inch Table Model

060-G-662 289.50

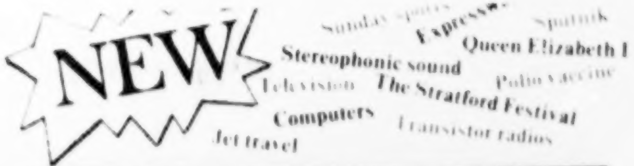
21-inch Console Model

060-G-664 289.50

THE EATON TELEVISION WARRANTY



Advertisers used special lenses to make cars look longer than they really were, because longer, lower, and wider cars were what people were expected to want. With gas at less than 10¢ a litre, who cared about fuel economy?



Teenagers at a rock 'n roll concert.

The Teenager

A new species of person, commonly known as a teenager, appeared in the fifties. In earlier times a child had gone straight from school to the responsibilities of adulthood. The new prosperity meant parents could afford to let their kids finish high school and even go on to college or university. This new group of students were certainly not children. They were not part of the adult world. This did not worry them. With 1 300 000 other teenagers in the country by the end of the decade, they created their own culture.

This cohesive and energetic group soon made its presence felt. Teenage fads in boys' hairstyles ranged from crew-cuts (short and bristly) to duck-tails (long and greasy). Girls wore bobby sox, sweater sets, and ruby red lipstick. Fitting in with the crowd was all important. A teenager's greatest fear was to be thought "an oddball."

Teenagers danced to a new form of music. Despite the agonized complaints of parents and church ministers, rock 'n roll was here to stay. Songs with meaningful lyrics like Shoop de doo and Da doo ron ron blared from the new transistor radios. Each week teenagers waited eagerly to hear which of their idols had tunes in the top ten — Elvis Presley, Connie Francis, or Buddy Holly? Perhaps a Canadian star like Paul Anka or Juliette, or a Canadian group like the Crewcuts made the list.

The youthful eruption of energy that is the teenager remains with us today. Being a teenager is a stage of life all Canadians pass through. However adults, then as now, did not always understand the phenomenon. The "generation gap" became a matter of concern.

Elvis Presley, Ottawa, 1957

Side Effects

The fifties brought prosperity and excitement. But rapid change is difficult for society. Some families could not adjust. The divorce rate began to creep up. Juvenile delinquency became a problem in the large cities. The move to the suburbs increased reliance on the automobile. Traffic jams, expressways, and gasoline pollution became part of daily life.

The fifties were years of growth and change. Cities, fashions, lifestyles, and values were transformed. Canadians were sure they were living in the best society in the world. After the long years of depression and world war, the fifties were indeed fabulous.

FLQ Manifesto

Kidnapping as a Pressure Technique

At 8.30 a.m. on October 5, 1970, the diplomat James Cross was kidnapped from his luxurious residence in west Montreal at the point of a submachine gun. The FLQ immediately issued a communiqué in which it admitted to having kidnapped Cross and set out its conditions for his release. From the beginning, the FLQ showed great skill in drawing the press, radio and televison into the middle of things. Its communiqués, addressed to the Montreal radio stations CKAC and CKLM, were deposited in trashcans and other public places; the radio stations were told by telephone where to find the messages, which they subsequently broadcast. For ten days, from October 5 to October 16, when Ottawa declared a "state of apprehended insurrection" and sent the army to occupy Quebec, the mass media were constantly in the limelight. Quebec became one great land of broadcasting units and receiving stations; information was king. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of Quebec, information was transmitted without hindrance. Quebec had become one vast communications network.

The FLQ at first made many demands in exchange for Cross' freedom: the broadcasting of the FLQ manifesto by all the radio and television stations, and its publication in the newspapers; the freeing of twenty-three FLQ prisoners; a safe-conduct to Algeria or Cuba for all the prisoners and all the cells that had participated in the kidnapping of Cross; payment of 500,000 dollars in gold ingots; publication by the government of the name and the photograph of the informer who had brought about the arrest of an earlier FLQ group; an end to police searches. The government agreed to the first demand. The manifesto was read over the CBC radio and television networks, and was widely published by the press. The complete text of this manifesto is as follows:

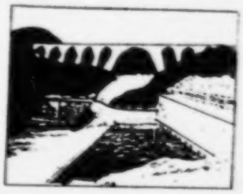
FLQ Manifesto

The people in the *Front de Libération du Québec* are neither Messiahs nor modern-day Robin Hoods. They are a group of Quebec workers who have decided to do everything they can to assure that the people of Quebec take their destiny into their own hands, once and for all.

The *Front de Libération du Québec* wants total independence for Quebeckers; it wants to see them united in a free society, a society purged for good of its gang of rapacious sharks, the big bosses who dish out patronage and their henchmen, who have turned Quebec into a private preserve of cheap labour and unscrupulous exploitation.

The *Front de Libération du Québec* is not an aggressive movement, but a response to the aggression organized by high finance through its puppets, the federal and provincial governments (the Brinks farce, Bill 63, the electoral map, the so-called "social progress" (sic) tax, the Power Corporation, medical insurance – for the doctors, the guys at Lapalme . . .).

The *Front de Libération du Québec* finances itself through voluntary (sic) taxes levied on the enterprises that exploit the workers (banks, finance companies, etc. . . .).



"The money powers of the status quo, the majority of the traditional tutors of our people, have obtained from the voters the reaction they hoped for, a step backwards rather than the changes we have worked for as never before, the changes we will continue to work for" (René Lévesque, April 29, 1970).

Once, we believed it worthwhile to channel our energy and our impatience, in the apt words of René Lévesque, into the *Parti Québecois*, but the Liberal victory shows that what is called democracy in Quebec has always been, and still is, nothing but the "democracy" of the rich. In this sense the victory of the Liberal party is in fact nothing but the victory of the Simard-Cotroni election-fixers. Consequently, we wash our hands of the British parliamentary system; the *Front de Libération du Québec* will never let itself be distracted by the electoral crumbs that the Anglo-Saxon capitalists toss into the Quebec barnyard every four years. Many Quebeckers have realized the truth and are ready to take action. In the coming year Bourassa is going to get what's coming to him: 100,000 revolutionary workers, armed and organized!

Yes, there are reasons for the Liberal victory. Yes, there are reasons for poverty, unemployment, slums, for the fact that you, Mr. Bergeron of Visitation Street, and you too, Mr. Legèndre of Ville de Laval, who make $10,000 a year, do not feel free in our country, Quebec.

Yes, there are reasons, the guys who work for Lord know them, and so do the fishermen of the Gaspé, the workers on the North Shore; the miners who work for Iron Ore, for Q-UeBEC Cartier Mining, for Noranda know these reasons too. The honest workingmen at Cabano, the guys they tried to screw still one more time, they know lots of reasons.

Yes, there are reasons why you, Mr. Tremblay of Panet Street and you, Mr. Cloutier who work in construction in St. Jérôme, can't afford "Golden Vessels" with all the jazzy music and the sharp decor, like Drapeau the aristocrat, the guy who was so concerned about slums that he had coloured billboards stuck up in front of them so that the rich tourists couldn't see us in our misery.

Yes, Madame Lemay of St. Hyacinthe, there are reasons why you can't afford a little junket to Florida like the rotten judges and members of Parliament who travel on our money.

The good workers at Vickers and at Davie Shipbuilding, the ones who were given no reason for being thrown out, know these reasons; so do the guys at Murdochville that were smashed only because they wanted to form a union, and whom the rotten judges forced to pay over two million dollars because they had wanted to exercise this elementary right. The guys of Murdochville are familiar with this justice; they know lots of reasons.

Yes, there are reasons why you, Mr. Lachance of St. Marguerite Street, go drowning your despair, your bitterness, and your rage in Molson's horse piss. And you, the Lachance boy, with your marijuana cigarettes. . . .

Yes, there are reasons why you, the welfare cases, are kept from generation to generation on public assistance. There are lots of reasons, the workers for Domtar at Windsor and East Angus know them; the workers for Squibb and Ayers, for the Quebec Liquor Commission and for Seven-up and for Victoria Precision, and the blue collar workers of Laval and of Montreal and the guys at Lapalme know lots of reasons.

The workers at Dupont of Canada know some reasons too, even if they will soon be able to express them only in English (thus assimilated, they will swell the number of New Quebeckers, the immigrants who are the darlings of Bill 63).

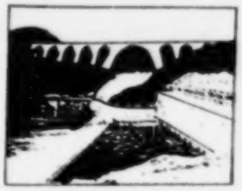
These reasons ought to have been understood by the policemen of Montreal, the system's muscle; they ought to have realized that we live in a terrorized society, because without their force and their violence, everything fell apart on October 7.

We've had enough of a Canadian federalism which penalizes the dairy farmers of Quebec to satisfy the requirements of the Anglo-Saxons of the Commonwealth; which keeps the honest taxi drivers of Montreal in a state of semi-slavery by shamefully protecting the exclusive monopoly of the nauseating Murray Hill, and its owner – the murderer Charles Hershorn and his son Paul who, the night of October 7, repeatedly tore a .22 rifle out of the hands of his employees to fire on the taxi drivers and thereby mortally wounded Corporal Dumas, killed as a demonstrator. Canadian federalism pursues a reckless import policy, thereby throwing out of work the people who earn low wages in the textile and shoe industries, the most downtrodden people in Quebec, and all to line the pockets of a handful of filthy "money-makers" in Cadillacs. We are fed up with a federalism which classes the Quebec nation among the ethnic minorities of Canada.

We, and more and more Quebeckers too, have had it with a government of pussy-footers who perform a hundred and one tricks to charm the American millionaires, begging them to come and invest in Quebec, the Beautiful Province where thousands of square miles of forests full of game and of lakes full of fish are the exclusive property of these all-powerful lords of the twentieth century. We are sick of a government in the hands of a hypocrite like Bourassa who depends on Brinks armoured trucks, an authentic symbol of the foreign occupation of Quebec, to keep the poor Quebec "natives" fearful of that poverty and unemployment to which we are so accustomed.

We are fed up with the taxes we pay that Ottawa's agent in Quebec would give to the English-speaking bosses as an "incentive" for them to speak French, to negotiate in French. Repeat after me: "Cheap labour is *main d'oeuvre à bon marché* in French."

We have had enough of promises of work and of prosperity, when in fact we will always be the diligent servants and bootlickers of the big shots, as long as there is a Westmount, a Town of Mount Royal, a Hampstead, an Outremont, all these veritable fortresses of the high finance of St. James Street and Wall Street; we will be slaves until Quebeckers, all of us, have used every means, including dynamite and guns, to drive out these big bosses of the economy and of politics, who will stoop to any action however base, the better to screw us.



We live in a society of terrorized slaves, terrorized by the big bosses, Steinberg, Clark, Bronfman, Smith, Neopole, Timmins, Geoffrion, J. L. Lévesque, Hershorn, Thompson, Nesbitt, Desmarais, Kierans (next to these, Remi Popol the Nightstick, Drapeau the Dog, the Simards' Simple Simon and Trudeau the Pansy are peanuts!).

We are terrorized by the Roman Capitalist Church, though this is less and less true today (who owns the square where the Stock Exchange was built?); terrorized by the payments owing to Household Finance, by the advertising of the grand masters of consumption, Eaton's, Simpson's, Morgan's, Steinberg's, General Motors . . .; terrorized by those exclusive clubs of science and culture, the universities, and by their boss-directors Gaudry and Dorais, and by the vice-boss Robert Shaw.

There are more and more of us who know and suffer under this terrorist society, and the day is coming when all the Westmounts of Quebec will disappear from the map.

Workers in industry, in mines and in the forests! Workers in the service industries, teachers, students and unemployed! Take what belongs to you, your jobs, your determination and your freedom. And you, the workers at General Electric, you make your factories run; you are the only ones able to produce; without you, General Electric is nothing!

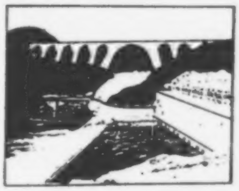
Workers of Quebec, begin from this day forward to take back what is yours; take yourselves what belongs to you. Only you know your factories, your machines, your hotels, your universities, your unions; do not wait for some organization to produce a miracle.

Make your revolution yourselves in your neighbourhoods, in your places of work. If you don't do it yourselves, other usurpers, technocrats or someone else, will replace the handful of cigar-smokers we know today and everything will have to be done all over again. Only you are capable of building a free society.

We must struggle not individually but together, till victory is obtained, with every means at our disposal, like the Patriots of 1837-1838 (those whom Our Holy Mother Church hastened to excommunicate, the better to sell out to British interests).

In the four corners of Quebec, may those who have been disdainfully called lousy Frenchmen and alcoholics begin a vigorous battle against those who have muzzled liberty and justice; may they put out of commission all the professional holdup artists and swindlers: bankers, businessmen, judges and corrupt political wheeler-dealers. . . .

We are Quebec workers and we are prepared to go all the way. [With the help of the entire population, we want to replace this society of slaves by a free society, operating by itself and for itself, a society open on the world.]



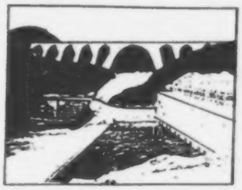
Our struggle can only be victorious. A people that has awakened cannot long be kept in misery and contempt.

Long live Free Quebec!

Long live our comrades the political prisoners!

Long live the Quebec Revolution!

Long live the *Front de Libération du Québec*!



War Measures Act

An Act to confer certain powers on the Governor in Council in the event of war, invasion or insurrection

SHORT TITLE

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *War Measures Act*. R.S., c. W-2, s. 1.

EVIDENCE OF WAR

Evidence of war, etc

2. The issue of a proclamation by Her Majesty or under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated, and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists. R.S., c. W-2, s. 2.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Special powers of Governor in Council

3. (1) The Governor in Council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it is hereby declared that the powers of the Governor in Council extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, namely,

(*a*) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication;

(*b*) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;

(*c*) control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;

(*d*) transportation by land, air or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;

(*e*) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture; and

(*f*) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

Force of law

(2) All orders and regulations made under this section have the force of law and shall be enforced in such manner and by such courts, officers and authorities as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation, but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder is affected thereby, nor is any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder affected by the variation, extension or revocation. R.S., c. W-2, s. 3.

Imposing punishment

4. The Governor in Council may prescribe the punishment that may be imposed for contraventions of orders and regulations made under this Act, and may also prescribe whether the punishment shall be imposed on summary conviction or on conviction on indictment, but no such punishment shall exceed a fine of five thousand dollars or a term of imprisonment for five years or both. R.S., c. W-2, s. 4.

No release of arrested alien

5. No person who is held for deportation under this Act or under any regulation made thereunder, or is under arrest or detention as an alien enemy or on suspicion that he is an alien enemy, or to prevent his departure from Canada, shall be released on bail or otherwise discharged or tried without the consent of the Minister of Justice. R.S., c. W-2, s. 5.

Coming into force by proclamation

6. (1) Sections 3, 4 and 5 come into force only on the issue of a proclamation of the Governor in Council declaring that war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists.

Proclamation to be submitted to Parliament

(2) A proclamation declaring that war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended, exists shall be laid before Parliament forthwith after its issue or, if Parliament is then not sitting, within the first fifteen days next thereafter that either House of Parliament is sitting.

Opportunity for debate

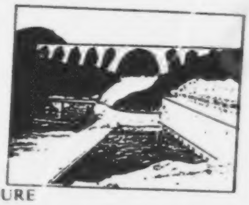
(3) Where a proclamation has been laid before Parliament pursuant to subsection (2), a notice of motion in either House signed by ten members thereof and made in accordance with the rules of that House within ten days of the day the proclamation was laid before Parliament, praying that the proclamation be revoked, shall be debated in that House at the first convenient opportunity within the four sitting days next after the day the motion in that House was made.

Revocation of proclamation by resolution

(4) If both Houses of Parliament resolve that the proclamation be revoked, it ceases to have effect, and sections 3, 4 and 5 cease to be in force until those sections are again brought into force by a further proclamation but without prejudice to the previous operation of those sections or anything duly done or suffered thereunder or any offence committed or any penalty or forfeiture or punishment incurred. R.S., c. W-2, s. 6.

Canadian Bill of Rights

7. Any act or thing done or authorized or any order or regulation made under the authority of this Act shall be deemed not to be an abrogation, abridgement or infringement of any right or freedom recognized by the *Canadian Bill of Rights*. R.S., c. W-2, s. 6.



PROCEDURE

Fixing compensation

8. Whenever any property or the use thereof has been appropriated by Her Majesty under this Act, or any order in council, order or regulation made thereunder, and compensation is to be made therefor and has not been agreed on, the claim shall be referred by the Minister of Justice to the Federal Court, or to a superior or county court of the province within which the claim arises, or to a judge of any such court. R.S., c. W-2, s. 7; R.S., c. 10(2nd Supp.), s. 64.

Forfeitures

9. Any ship or vessel used or moved, or any goods, wares or merchandise dealt with, contrary to any order or regulation made under this Act, may be seized and detained and are liable to forfeiture, at the instance of the Minister of Justice, on proceedings in the Federal Court or in any superior court. R.S., c. W-2, s. 8; R.S., c. 10(2nd Supp.), s. 64.

Rules

10. Every court mentioned in sections 8 and 9 may make rules governing the procedure on any reference made to, or proceedings taken before, that court or a judge thereof under those sections. R.S., c. W-2, s. 9.

QUEEN'S PRINTER FOR CANADA

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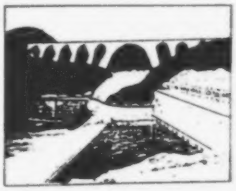


JOHN TURNER, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, EXPLAINS AND DEFENDS THE USE OF THE WAR MEASURES ACT

The government of Canada has to take the final responsibility, but when the Government of the Province of Quebec and the mayor of the largest city in this country, on the information available to them and the information available to us through our own law enforcement agencies, are of the opinion that the state has been reached where we ought to, as sound and commonsense human beings, anticipate a danger to our society in the form of insurrection and are willing to use that type of vocabulary to the Prime Minister of Canada, then that is material which we cannot ignore.

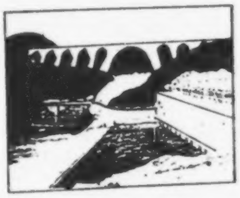
I want to recite a list of events that have contributed to the rapid acceleration of this dangerous situation in Quebec. They are the kidnappings, which in themselves if they were isolated would be a purely criminal affair but, within the context of a wider conspiracy and being used for ransom against a legitimately constituted government, are something else. We have the continuous threats to life and property in the communications of the FLQ of a seditious, violent and inflammatory nature. They have been issued and members are aware of them.

We have also a series of bombings and violence, a rising increase in thefts of dynamite now available in some hidden caches in the province of Quebec. More disturbing, we have a type of erosion of the public will in the feeling among some sincere people that an exchange of prisoners for the victims of the kidnappings would somehow ease the situation.

... I might say, too, that the recent call for a public manifestation by men like Gagnon, Vallières and Chartrand established and escalated the whole coming together of an infiltration of FLQ doctrine in certain areas of society in Quebec – in the unions, among universities and in the media – and the growing feeling among the people of Quebec, particularly the citizens of Montreal, that they are living under a reign of terror. You do not have to ask me; ask any member from Montreal and the people they represent just what they have been undergoing last week in the city of Montreal.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

HOUSE OF COMMONS
Friday, Oct. 16, 1970



Chapter C-11

CHARTER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

PREAMBLE

Preamble

WHEREAS the French language, the distinctive language of a people that is in the majority French-speaking, is the instrument by which that people has articulated its identity;

Whereas the National Assembly of Québec recognizes that Québecers wish to see the quality and influence of the French language assured, and is resolved therefore to make of French the language of Government and the Law, as well as the normal and everyday language of work, instruction, communication, commerce and business;

Whereas the National Assembly intends to pursue this objective in a spirit of fairness and open-mindedness, respectful of the institutions of the English-speaking community of Québec, and respectful of the ethnic minorities, whose valuable contribution to the development of Québec it readily acknowledges;

Whereas the National Assembly of Québec recognizes the right of the Amerinds and the Inuit of Québec, the first inhabitants of this land, to preserve and develop their original language and culture;

Whereas these observations and intentions are in keeping with a new perception of the worth of national cultures in all parts of the earth, and of the obligation of every people to contribute in its special way to the international community;

Therefore, Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the National Assembly of Québec, enacts as follows:

TITLE I

STATUS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF QUÉBEC

Official language.

1. French is the official language of Québec.

1977, c. 5, s. 1.

CHAPTER II

FUNDAMENTAL LANGUAGE RIGHTS

Communications with public and private sectors.

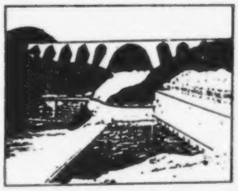
2. Every person has a right to have the civil administration, the health services and social services, the public utility firms, the professional corporations, the associations of employees and all business firms doing business in Québec communicate with him in French.

1977, c. 5, s. 2.

In deliberative assembly.

3. In deliberative assembly, every person has a right to speak in French.

1977, c. 5, s. 3.



Workers.

4. Workers have a right to carry on their activities in French.

1977, c. 5, s. 4.

Consumers.

5. Consumers of goods and services have a right to be informed and served in French.

1977, c. 5, s. 5.

Instruction.

6. Every person eligible for instruction in Québec has a right to receive that instruction in French.

1977, c. 5, s. 6.

CHAPTER III

THE LANGUAGE OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COURTS

Legislature and courts.

7. French is the language of the legislature and the courts in Québec.

1977, c. 5, s. 7.

Bills.

8. Legislative bills shall be drafted in the official language. They shall also be tabled in the Assemblée nationale, passed and assented to in that language.

1977, c. 5, s. 8.

Statutes and regulations.

9. Only the French text of the statutes and regulations is official.

1977, c. 5, s. 9.

English version.

10. An English version of every legislative bill, statute and regulation shall be printed and published by the civil administration.

1977, c. 5, s. 10.

Artificial persons before the courts.

11. Artificial persons addressing themselves to the courts and to bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions shall do so in the official language, and shall use the official language in pleading before them unless all the parties to the action agree to their pleading in English.

1977, c. 5, s. 11.

Procedural documents.

12. Procedural documents issued by bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions or drawn up and sent by the advocates practising before them shall be drawn up in the official language. Such documents may, however, be drawn up in another language if the natural person for whose intention they are issued expressly consents thereto.

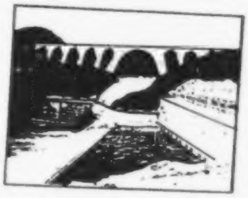
1977, c. 5, s. 12.

Judgments

13. The judgments rendered in Québec by the courts and by bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions must be drawn up in French or be accompanied with a duly authenticated French version. Only the French version of the judgment is official.

1977, c. 5, s. 13.

Major Statutes
Passed by the National Assembly
Between 1975 and 1985



1975

Charter of human rights and freedoms (C-12)

The first part of the Charter lists the rights and freedoms of the individual, considering that all persons are equal in value and in dignity and are entitled to equal protection by the laws.

The second part of the Charter provides for the establishment of the Commission des droits de la personne, whose purpose is to promote the principles of the Charter and to exercise and execute the duties provided for in the Charter.

1977

Charter of the French Language (C-11)

Bill 101 or the Charter of the French Language replaced the French Language Act, passed in 1974, and states that French is the Language of Québec. It makes French the language of laws as well as the usual language of work, teaching, communication, trade and business.

More specifically, the Charter of the French Language acknowledges that every individual has the right to communicate in French with the Administration, government related organizations and businesses; that workers have the right to be informed and served in French. It prescribes that public teaching must be done in French in nursery school, elementary and secondary schools, and it defines the exceptions to this rule.

The Charter consecrates French as the language of legislation and Courts. Acts and by-laws are originally written in French, and although bills, statutes and by-laws are translated into English, the French version is the official one.

The Charter also instituted the Office de la langue française, whose duty is to make sure that government organization take the necessary steps to respect the Charter and to see that businesses with more than 50 employees implement programs of conversion to French.

1978

Consumer Protection Act (P-40.1)

This act is a revision of the previous Consumer Protection Act and of the by-laws passed under its authority. It also governs commercial practices and changes the structures of the office de la protection du consommateur. It deals, among other things, with door-to-door sales contracts, credit contracts, used car sales, repairs on cars and home appliances and step-by-step service contracts.

1978

An Act to preserve agricultural land (P-41.1)

The main goal of this act is to protect agricultural land. For this purpose, it provides for the creation of a board responsible for supervising application of the act.

1979

An Act respecting child day care (S-41)

This act defines the structure of child day care services, which it classifies in four categories: day-care centres, short-period care centres, nursery schools, in-school care centres and home day care. It also provides for the creation of home child day agencies.

It institutes the Office de services de garde à l'enfance, to which it gives responsibility of all child day care.

1979

An Act respecting labour standards (N-1.1.)

This act replaced the Minimum Wages Act. It instituted the Commission des normes du travail, in replacement of the Commission du salaire minimum.

The act deals with wages, hours, paid holidays, paid annual vacations, sick and other leaves, notice and work certificate and with other working conditions.

1979

An Act respecting occupational health and safety (S-2.1)

The purpose of this act was to define the means for workers and employers to eliminate causes of work accidents and work-related diseases.

For this end, it defines the rights and obligations of workers, employers, owners and suppliers affected by the act.

It acknowledges the right for workers to conditions that respect their health, their safety and their physical integrity. Under certain conditions, it ensures some workers the right to preventive retirement from their work for health reasons.

The act created a new organization, the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail, in replacement of the Commission des accidents du travail du Québec, to take on the responsibility of implementing the new standards of occupational health and safety.

1980

An Act to establish a new Civil Code and to reform family law (1-1980, Ch. 39)

The purpose of this act was to establish a new Civil Code for Québec, in replacement of the old Lower Canada Civil Code, in force since 1866 and later revised. The first chapter of the new Civil Code, dealing with a reform of family law, has already been adopted.

1980

An Act to promote the payment of support (1980, Ch.21)

This act proposed various changes in the Civil Procedure Code and in the Social Aid Act. The purpose of the changes in the Civil Procedure Code was to create ways to facilitate collecting support.

1981

Highway Safety Code (C-24)

The purpose of this act was to revise all the rules imposed on highway users in order to ensure their safety. As a consequence, it replaced the Highway Code.

1982

Cooperatives Act (C-67.2)

This is a new act respecting cooperative associations and the Act respecting cooperative agricultural associations.

It clearly states the rules on the constitution and organization of cooperatives.

1982

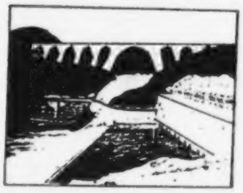
An Act respecting the National Assembly (A-23.1)

The purpose of this act was to order, to clarify and to update the rules on the organization and the work of the legislative power. It consecrated the supremacy of the Québec Parliament, composed of the National Assembly and the Lieutenant-Governor, and solemnly stated the particular nature and the prerogatives of the National Assembly.

1983

An Act respecting the accreditation and financing of students' associations (A-3.01)

The purpose of this act was to facilitate the exercise of the right of association for college and university students.



1984

An Act respecting public elementary and secondary education (E-8.1)

The purpose of this act was to provide for the organization of public schools for pre-school, elementary and secondary education.

1984

An Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction (A-23.01)

The purpose of this act was to ensure the enforcement in Québec of the rules and principles of the Hague Convention of October 25, 1980 on international child abduction.

It was aimed at ensuring that a child taken or detained illicitly return as soon as possible to his previous environment, without attempting to solve the problem of custody, so that the situation prevailing before the child was illicitly taken or detained is rapidly reestablished. It also aimed at ensuring the respect of visitation rights.

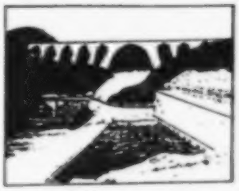
1985

An Act respecting the ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Science et de la Technologie

The purpose of this act was to govern, in a separate statute, the organization and the work of the ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Science et de la Technologie.

It also states that government policies and statutes on university, college or post-secondary education are now under the jurisdiction of the

Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology.



1985

An Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases

The purpose of this act was to establish a new process of compensation for occupational health damage in replacement of the processes provided for under the Workers' Compensation Act and the Act respecting indemnities for victims of asbestosis and silicosis in mines and quarries. It empowers the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail to implement the new process.

This act grants workers who have suffered occupational health damage the right to compensation, rehabilitation and medical assistance benefits, as well as the right to go back to work.

Prime Ministers of Canada

(since Confederation - 1867)

The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald	July 1, 1867 - Nov. 5, 1873
The Honourable Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873 - Oct. 8, 1878
The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878 - June 6, 1891
The Honourable Sir John Abbott	June 16, 1891 - Nov. 24, 1892
The Right Honourable Sir John Thompson	Dec. 5, 1892 - Dec. 12, 1894
The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell	Dec. 21, 1894 - Apr. 27, 1896
The Right Honourable Sir Charles Tupper	May 1, 1896 - July 8, 1896
The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier	July 11, 1896 - Oct. 6, 1911
The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden (Con.)	Oct. 10, 1911 - Oct. 12, 1917
The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden (Un.)	Oct. 12, 1917 - July 10, 1920
The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen	July 10, 1920 - Dec. 29, 1921
The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King	Dec. 29, 1921 - June 28, 1926
The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen	June 29, 1926 - Sept 25, 1926
The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King	Sept 25, 1926 - Aug. 7, 1930
The Right Honourable Richard Bedford Bennett	Aug. 7, 1930 - Oct. 23, 1935
The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King	Oct. 23, 1935 - Nov. 15, 1948
The Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent	Nov. 15, 1948 - June 21, 1957
The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker	June 21, 1957 - Apr. 22, 1963
The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson	Apr. 22, 1963 - Apr. 20, 1968
The Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau	Apr. 20, 1968 - June 4, 1979
The Right Honourable Charles Joseph Clark	June 4, 1979 - March 3, 1980
The Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau	March 3, 1980 - June 30, 1984
The Honourable John Napier Turner	June 30, 1984 - Sept 17, 1984
The Honourable Brian Mulroney	Sept 17, 1984 -

PREMIERS OF QUEBEC

Pierre J.-O. Chauveau (C)	1867 - 1873
Gédéon Ouimet (C)	1873 - 1874
Charles Boucher de Boucherville (C)	1874 - 1878
Henri-G. Joly (L)	1878 - 1879
J.-Adolphe Chapleau (C)	1879 - 1882
J.-Alfred Mousseau (C)	1882 - 1884
John Jones Ross (C)	1884 - 1887
L.-Olivier Taillon (C)	1887
Honoré Mercier (N)	1887 - 1891
Charles Boucher de Boucherville (C)	1891 - 1892
L.-Olivier Taillon (C)	1892 - 1896
Edmund J. Flynn (C)	1896 - 1897
F.-Gabriel Marchand (L)	1897 - 1900
S.-Napoléon Parent	1900 - 1905
Lomer Gouin (L)	1905 - 1920
L.-Alexandre Taschereau (L)	1920 - 1936
Adélard Godbout (L)	1936
Maurice Duplessis (UN)	1936 - 1939
Adélard Godbout (L)	1939 - 1944
Maurice Duplessis (UN)	1944 - 1959
Paul Sauvé (UN)	1959 - 1960
Antonio Barrette (UN)	1960
Jean Lesage (L)	1960 - 1966
Daniel Johnson (UN)	1966 - 1968
Jean-Jacques Bertrand (UN)	1968 - 1970
Robert Bourassa (L)	1970 - 1976
René Lévesque (PQ)	1976 - 1985
Pierre-Marc Johnson (PQ)	1985
Robert Bourassa (L)	1985

Gouvernement du Québec
**Ministère
de l'Éducation**

72-0050A